Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 164 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, FORT, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/-
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	7,00,00,050/-
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/-

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2¾ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.

JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for theee Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest there on as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

COME TO THE WAR LOAN BUREAU
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY

Where you can buy

WAR BONDS
AND CASH CERTIFICATES

at any hour from 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. & 4-30 to 5.30 p.m.

AND INSPECT
THE EXHIBITION OF
WAR LOAN POSTERS.

Open from 10-30 a.m till 7 o.m.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1921.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at par in 1923.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 103 in 1925.
5½ per cent. Income-tax free War Bonds repayable at Rs. 105 in 1928.

Applications for the above may be made on and after June 3rd through—

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy
Haiphong	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 12 BAGS JIRA (CUMIN SEEDS.)

SUIT NO. 532 OF 1918.

Champalal Manekram and others.
vs.
Messrs. Mathuradas Lachminarayan—a firm.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas, attorneys for the plaintiffs and in pursuance of the order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the above matter passed on the 9th day of July, 1918, Messrs. GANDHI and Co. Auctioneers will sell by public auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th July, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown of Messrs. Moolji Mangaldas in Khand Bazar, Mandvi and on account and at the risk of the defendants abovenamed—

12 bags of old jira (cuminseeds).

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES LIEPMANN. WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th day of July, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. M. A. Isphani, sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, the undermentioned bales of Shirtings, Ex.-s.s. "City of Agra."

B F & Co. (30/10)—Nos. 15/16, 2 bales Liepmann's white shirtings No. 7.

B F & Co. (30/10)—No. 17, 1 bale Liepmann's white shirtings No. 7.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and delivery order taken within three days from date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BAGS GLAUBER SALTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 13th July, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, by order of the Bank concerned:—

50 bags of Glauber salts.
Ex. s.s. Massilia.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1918.

WE GUARANTEE
OUR GRAND RANGES OF

SILK AND EMBROIDERY

OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA

BY

(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*

We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit.

AHMED E. ESAALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH JULY, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, INDIAN MOTOR BICYCLE, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining Hummum Street, Fort (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, rich glassware, crockery, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, carved blackwood furniture, hat stands, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets, Triumph motor bicycle with side car, aviary with birds, hall lamps, table ornaments, electric ceiling fans, safe on stand, book cases, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF LAXDED PROPERTIES AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor, Hirji Deoji, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of July, 1918, commencing at 4-30 p.m., on the respective premises one after the other pursuant to the Power of Sale, contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 29th day of September, 1910, and expressed to be made between Deoji Murarji and the said Hirji Deoji of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part and the Indenture of further charge dated the 24th day of November, 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Hirji Deoji of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. I.—AT 4-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nowroji Cross Lane and Manekji Street at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 32, New No. 4729, Old Survey No. 63 and New Survey No. 9581 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 615 and 843 and Street Nos. 69-5 and bounded on the East and West by a public passage, on the North by the property of Manekji Nowroji and on the South by the Manekji Cross Lane.

LOT NO. II.—AT 5 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at and fronting on the west side of Nowroji Cross Lane at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 123 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 58, New No. 4749, Old Survey No. 67 and New Survey No. 9588 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A. Ward No. 613 and Street Nos. 61-63 and bounded on the East by the said Nowroji Cross Lane, on the West by sweeper's passage, on the North by a public passage and on the South also by a public passage.

LOT NO. III.—AT 5-30 P.M.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Third Coli Lane, at Lower Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 48 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 42, New Nos. 4736 and 4729, Old Survey No. 68 and New Survey No. 9587, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 850 and Street No. 8 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Jaya Kamla, on or towards the West by the Third Coli Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Chotalal Javairdas and on or towards the South by the property of Kalianji Morarji

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 8, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

STUDENTS OF FINE ARTS! The latest scientific training of Italian Academies brought nearer home. Don't lose the golden opportunity. Apply immediately to the PRINCIPAL, the Academical and Scientific Training College of Fine Arts, 21, Kalbadevi Road. 528

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typecopying work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO. 8

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN INDIAN LADY HOUSEKEEPER. Salary Rs. 30 with all found. Apply Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 619

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—INDIAN LADY GRADUATE for National Women's College, Benares. Salary Rs. 100 monthly, with board and lodging. Apply to PRINCIPAL, stating subjects. 659

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST (shorthand not essential), one who has general knowledge of office work preferred. Apply Box No. 536, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE with literature, who can teach Sanskrit and English in higher standards. Pay Rs. 60—5—90. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HEAD-MASTER, New English, School, Nadiad. 658

WANTED—CLERKS for service Overseas For condition of service enquire personally at the Office of the ASST. COMDG. ROYAL ENGINEER, Military Works, Marine Lines, Bombay, or by Post, if residing out of Bombay. 634

LINO OPERATORS—Wanted good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A. Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Somaliland Protectorate on Three years' agreement a thoroughly qualified ENGINE DRIVER with experience of running and care of small oil and Petrol engine and knowledge of small dynamos. Pay Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 5, free passage. Three years' agreement. Apply personally to Messrs. COWASJI DINSHAW & BROS., Agents: Somaliland Protectorate, 23, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay with original certificates. 641

SITUATION WANTED.

25 years long experienced First Class Mechanical Engineer M.I.M.E., also experience of mill throughout, seeks better chance as Engineer in Local mill, present working as Chief Engineer. Apply Box No. 53[illegible], Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 651

WANTED.

WANTED—One new or Second-hand CRUDE OIL ENGINE, 40 to 50 B.H.P. Ruston Proctor or any good make. Apply Price required to A. S. K. IYENGAR, Superintendent of Gardens, Junagadh. 571

PARTNERSHIP—An energetic and conscientious hardworking young Parsi with knowledge of store supplies and drainage contract works, mechanical engineering, etc., and able to stand any class of indoor and outdoor work, desires to join as a WORKING PARTNER or SUPERVISOR in any going concern specially of contract works. Apply Box No. 535, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 661

WANTED.

WANTED—A new or little used PIANO of good make. Apply with particulars and price to Box No. 537, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 664

REQUIRED—PARTNER, sleeping or working investing Rs. 30,000 in going concern, good prospects guaranteed. Apply Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 630

WANTED—Five Octave DULCITONE PIANO with tuning forks, as made by Machell and Sons, Glasgow, secondhand or new. Write full particulars to R. MIRZA No. 9, Infantry Road, Bangalore. 646

PHOTOGRAPHS, PRINTS, PICTURES, etc., of subjects illustrating INDIA'S EFFORTS IN THE WAR and particularly of Indian Troops; Labour Corps, etc., are URGENTLY REQUIRED by the WAR PURPOSES BOARD. Gifts of the above are asked for and will be very much appreciated by the Board. They may be sent to A. W. S. WISE, Secretary, Publicity Department, War Purposes Board, Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 648

MAGIC LANTERNS.—Are urgently required by the War Purposes Board. Will private owners of such be good enough to lend their's for a period? By doing so they will materially assist the Board in its work. Great care will be taken of the lanterns which will be returned to owners in due course, or upon request. Please communicate with A. W. S. WISE, Secretary, Publicity Branch, War Purposes Board, Elphinstone Building, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 647

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Small showy quite young Grey BABA PONY, can be seen at V. G. AKULA, G.B.V.C., Veterinary Surgeon, Belasis Road, Byculla, Bombay. 613

FOR SALE—DYES! DYES! DYES! (1) Eosine, (2) Sizing Blue, (3) Water Blue, (4) Methyl Violet Crystal, (5) Magenta, (6) Stamping Blue-Red-Green-Magenta, (7) Ink Blue and Red, (8) Logwood and Fustic Extracts. Apply to Box No. 534, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 654

TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, and Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 27 to Rs. 125. Apply to MANAGER. 410

PUBLIC NOTICES.

REWARD.

MESSRS. KISHAN PRASAD & Co., Ltd., of Kalbadevi Road, offer a reward of Rs. 2,000 to the person giving information leading to recovery of Rs. 40,000 in G. C. Notes, in respect of which their servant, Rajaram Ramharak, now in police custody, committed criminal Breach of Trust on the 5th July 1918. 645

WANTED.

WANTED for the resurvey of Lucknow City several SURVEYORS. Applications giving full particulars of qualifications and out-door experience especially with reference to any large survey conducted by the candidates should be addressed to the undersigned and must reach him up to 20th July, 1918.

(1) Surveyors should be either regularly trained men now serving in Government Survey Department or returned men, or qualified Assistant Engineers or Degree holders of any recognised Engineering College or University. Pay Rs. 150 per month.

(2) The Head Surveyor must be an experienced and qualified Surveyor who has actually been in charge of city and drainage survey parties and who has the ability to supervise and control the work of several parties all of which will be working simultaneously in the city of Lucknow.

Only really competent men need apply. Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Engagement in every case will be for about six months.

I. K. KAUL, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
A.M.I.E.
Municipal Engineer,
656 LUCKNOW.

KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 11th July 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), when the Resolutions which were passed at the Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 17th day of June, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1918.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary,
Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.
280

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ESTATE SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 150—10—200 (annual increment), plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance on the permanent staff of the Bombay City Improvement Trust. Applicants must have experience in valuing, surveying, levelling, etc., and must be able to supervise a Division. Preference will be given to passed Civil Engineers.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 589

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

KOLBHATWADI IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. 54.

PURSUANT to Section 27 (1) of the above Act notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, have, under the provisions of Section 23 of the said Act, made a Scheme for the improvement of certain portion of Dhobi Talao Section of the Municipal Ward C of the City of Bombay within the limits of the area shown by thick red lines on the Map (Plan No. 221 dated 21st June, 1918) and bounded as follows:—

On the North by Princess Street.
On the East partly by Kalbadevi Road and partly by the properties bearing C Ward Nos. 2527 to 2550 and 2459 to 2461.
On the South proceeding from East to West by the properties bearing C Ward Nos. 1790, 2527 to 2530, 2462, 2459 to 2461 and 1951, and
On the West by Girgaum Road.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said Scheme, a Map (Plan No. 221 dated 21st June 1918) of the area comprised therein and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired, may be seen at all reasonable hours.

J. P. ORR.
Chairman of the Board.

Dated 5th July, 1918. 617

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 864 of 1916.

MOHANLAL GHELLABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a broker in Jewellery, residing at Chumpa Gully, out of Fort, of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

BABOO KALICHARANDAS RAJARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Jeweller and Diamond setter, residing at Kalbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 26th day of September, 1916, it was ordered inter alia that the plaintiff should pay to the defendant the sum of Rupees One Thousand seven hundred and sixty-six and annas four.

And Whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 19th day of March, 1917, the following moveable property was attached, viz., (1) one silver watch with chain, (2) one bunch of four keys, (3) Two frames of Rings without stone alleged to be six-carat gold, (4) one gold shirt button, (5) Eighty-two small loose pearls, (6) one packet containing one loose spring ring and one Akda alleged to be of gold, (7) four pieces of gold, (8) one packet of 3 large pearls and one string of pearls of 4 rows with some tiny loose pearls, (9) one packet of twelve imitation stones, (10) one packet of four small diamonds, 2 small rubies and one emerald, (11) eight white stones alleged to be "Pakhraj," (12) Three small imitation rubies, (13) one packet containing 23 stones alleged to be rubies and one small stone alleged to be emerald, (14) one gold Bracelet or "Pochi", (15) one magnifying glass, (16) one note book, (17) six post cards written in Gujrathi, (18) six blank post cards, (19) Fourteen pieces of papers on which there are mostly accounts written.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Saturday the 27th day of July, 1918 (and following days) at the hour of 1 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property dated the 15th August, 1917, put up for sale by Public Auction in the Sheriff's Office at the High Court House, within the Fort of Bombay, the moveable property aforesaid or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1918.

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Mr. N. C. DALAL,
Defendant's Attorney.
666

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1260 9-7-18 — E 1209 Recd. 6-7-18.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and codicil thereto of GULAMHUSSEIN CURRIMBHOY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant, ...Deceased.

1. Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt., of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan, Merchant, residing at Pedder Road, outside the Fort, Bombay; and 2. MAHOMEDBHOY DATOOBHOY also of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Pedder Road, outside the Fort, Bombay, two of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed Deceased.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of July, 1918.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
660

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHADEO GANPAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim on or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax (redeemed) land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Borbhat Lane, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 719, Street No. 13 and registered in the books of Collector and Land Revenue under Old No. 679, New No. 3081, Old Survey No. 516 and New Survey No. 7704, containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Borbhat Lane, on the West by a public passage, on the North by the property of Harischandra Chintaman and on the South by the property of Luxmibai, widow of Amrutrao

Dated this 10th day of July, 1918.

KHANDVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
663

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHIRINBAI, widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late PHIROZSHAW DADABHOY BHEDWAR has contracted to sell to our clients the property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and such claim, (if any), shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land, containing by admeasurement 325 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with other land under New Survey No. 6984, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standings thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 2946, Street No. 132 and all which premises are situate at and on the Southern side of Foras Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the chawl and property of Bai Awabai, widow of Framji Dinshaw Petit, on or towards the West by an open gully and beyond that by the property of Sorabshaw Dadabhai Bhedwar, on or towards the North by the said Foras Road and on or towards the South by an open gully and beyond that by the property of Karmali Peerbhai.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1918.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA.
667 Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS' ABOUT 350 PIECES OF ASSORTED PIECE-GOODS, SUCH AS VOYELL, SILK PAUPLIN, ALPACA ITALIAN, CHINTZ, MULLS, NAINSOOKS, ETC.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of the undermentioned Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

(1) re-Solomon Ezekiel, Insolvent:—Italian, plain and bordered alpacca, muslins, Nainsooks, Mulls, Chintz, country check, voyells, artificial silk voyells, washing check, rib-cord, pauplin, etc.

(2) re: Noor Mahomed Haji Gunny Bundi 55 pieces coloured cloth.
2 pieces silk.
1 piece voyel.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th July, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIX PROGRAMMES TO-DAY!

To-day being the Id festival day of the Mahomedans, the

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

will have SIX SHOWS this evening.

THREE PRIZE MATINEE SHOWS

2 p.m., 3-30 p.m. and 5-15 p.m. (S. T.)

Then at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

A Supreme Super-Programme, consisting of 4 parts—6,000 feet—of

"THE FIGHTING TRAIL"

2 parts—2,000 feet—of the magnificent Drama

"THE SCRAPPERS"

One Reel of the irreprisible Comedy

"MARRIED BY ACCIDENT!"

Now, is not this a good dose for a gala-day?

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Farewell Nights of the Record Season!

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

Final Week of the Company's POPULAR SUCCESSES!

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

To-night Thursday 11th July at 9-30

Last performance of the Gaiety Success

THEODORE & Co.

Friday 12th July at 9-30

Final Show of the Rollicking Musical Comedy

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Saturday 13th July at 9-30

For the First Time this Season

MAMMOTH VARIETIES

All the Artistes in their own Specialities

MATINEE Sunday 14th at 5-30 p.m.

Plans open at Rose & Co. from 10 a. m. to 6 p.m.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

NOTICE:—Seats not paid for cannot be held later than the evening of the day preceding the date of performance. Tickets once issued cannot be exchanged or cash refunded.

THE EMPIRE

Daily 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"A CROOKED ROMANCE"

A Five Reel Astra-Pathe Subject

FEATURING

Gladys Hulette
Gladys Hulette
Gladys Hulette

in the role of

GIRL RAISED AS THIEF

A Film of strong human touches and sympathetic characterization of a girl thief.

"A CROOKED ROMANCE"

Contains no dramatic episodes, although it deals with

THE LIVES OF CROOKS

WIFFLES AGAIN

in one of the most humorous subjects.

SIRENS OF THE SEA

The most alluring, seductive, eye-feasting picture ever put on any screen. Diving Venuses—water sprites—seaweed clad sirens-dancing houris. A modern fairy romance.

SEE IT AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Special Music by Mr. Skinner.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT 6-30 **TO-NIGHT** AT 6-30

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE

OF VARIETIES

THE GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY CO. presents a

SPECIAL GALA BILL

of Latest Songs, Choruses, Duets and Dances

TO-MORROW FRIDAY

GREAT GALA NIGHT!

Opening Debut of

LA BELLE GLADIE

Fascinating Soubrette and DANCER

and

THE AUGMENTED GAIETY CO.

presents

An Amusing Musical Revuelette

BEAUS & BELLS

AT 10 **TO-NIGHT** AT 10

TOWN HALL

Special Benefit Performance in Aid of

THE CHILDREN'S BRANCH

B. P. WAR AND RELIEF FUND

By the

GAIETY REVUE & COMEDY Co.

assisted by

Additional Artistes Presenting an

ALL VAUDEVILLE

Programme of

MUSIC, MIRTH AND MERRIMENT

Prices Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

Seats booked at the GAIETY till 8 p.m. afterwards at the HALL.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

NOTICE.

The Management of the Imperial Cinema regrets to announce that owing to the non-arrival of the expected shipment they are unable to continue the "Seven Pearls" this week, but will positively show the 11th and 12th Episodes from Saturday next, and have the pleasure of presenting instead

A BEAUTIFUL PARISIAN DRAMA

entitled

"THE UNKNOWN WOMAN"

Featuring the pretty and accomplished

MLLE. DUFLOS

of the Comedie Francaise.

An extremely interesting story of International Spies, and a woman's holy love.

PATHE'S HISTORY OF WAR

Chapter 20th. Portraying what immortal France has done in the War.

PATHE GAZETTE

latest.

TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily. Matinee every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES.

A STUNNER!

The heart-gripping mysteries and adventures depicted in the tremendously powerful five-reel Drama.

"The Black Captain"

6,000 feet—is a splendid piece of Film-work, that Bombayites very rarely have the good fortune to see. Packed houses this week at

THE WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

testify to the immense success of this week's wonderfully delightful Programme

To-day Id-Mubarak Holiday.

Special Matinee Prize Shows at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Gaumont Gazette and a Screaming Foolshead Comedy.

THE MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS

Presents To-night at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

PASQUALI'S SPECTACULAR MASTERPIECE

Spartacus

DESCRIBING THE REVOLT OF THE GLADIATORS

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW TO-DAY at 5-15 p. m.

Commencing next Saturday

THE UNIVERSAL TRUMP SERIAL

THE RED ACE

Featuring Marie Walcamp of Liberty Fame.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY, at 6-30 p.m.

"LAWS of SOCIETY"

3 Parts Drama.

"PATHE ARGUS PICTORIAL"

"PATHE'S GAZETTE"

"LUKE AND THE BANG FAILS"

Comedy.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW 9-30

Saturday Matinee 5 p.m,

HOWITT-PHILLIPS Co.

present the great Shakespeare's Play

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Miss Gertrude Godart as Portia

Mr. Leo Wallace Young as Shylock

This play was received with tremendous enthusiasm in Calcutta and Simla.

For the first time in Bombay.

SATURDAY at 9-30 p.m.

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

Monday and Tuesday at 9-30

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

Night Prices:-Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1.

Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.

MATINEE PRICES: Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1,

Box from Rs. 10 and upwards.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW at 6-30 p.m.

MR. DUCASSE OF CALCUTTA presents the 6-Act Metro-wonderplay

"THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE',

A drama of thrills and charm in which the voice of conscience prevents a young man from telling a girl he loves her.

Featuring the popular stars :

BEVERLY BAYNE & FRANCIS BUSHMAN

"IN THE RING"

One reel comic.

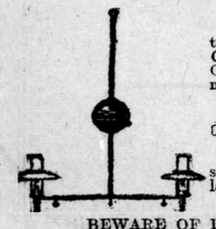
PATHE GAZETTE

and a musical treat by the Best Theatre Orchestra in the East.

Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.

Box seats Rs. 2, Family boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST



No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash, Odourless, no Work no Bother.

ONE-SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE.

Wherever the sun shines by day the 'Sun' lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE "SUN' OUTSHINES THEM ALL.

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

VICTORY OVER CONSUMPTION.

LIEUT.-COLONEL AMAZED AT MY SUCCESS.

Writes 20th June after seven weeks' treatment:—

"He eats and sleeps well, has no pains in the chest, does not have fever and says he feels brisk and well and able for work. I must say that I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health as your patient has shown."

THE ONLY MAN

who can *prove* he has cured consumption in all stages is

REV. G. R. WALTERS,

M.D., LL.D., B.A., T.C.D.

LONAVLA.

HIGH COURT.

SESSIONS COURT.

King-Emperor v. Rehman Suleman.

(Before Kajiji J. and a Special Jury.)

The accused, a Mahomedan aged 32 years was charged with the murder of one Banubai.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. C. B. Jassavala appeared for the Crown.

Mr. M. K. Azad defended the accused.

Briefly the facts alleged by the Prosecution were these. About the middle of May last, the accused and the deceased Banubai were seen talking together in a lane leading on to old Hanuman Lane where it joins the Princess Street.

There was another woman called Aminabai standing near them. For no reason whatever the accused took out a knife and attacked the deceased with the knife inflicting several injuries on her person. The assault was seen by two persons. One of the witnesses went and gave information to the police at the Princess Street Police Station. A police constable went to the place of the occurrence and he met the accused on the way with the open knife in his hand followed by a crowd. He was immediately arrested. The woman was removed to the hospital where her dying deposition was taken by Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The accused was present. The woman was asked whether she could assign any reason why the accused had assaulted her but she said that she could not. There were 10 knife wounds on her body and she died in consequence of the injuries ten days after her admission.

It was suggested by the defence that the deceased had spoken very slightingly of the accused's wife and that in consequence thereof he lost control of himself and committed the deed under grave and sudden provocation.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder by 6 to 3 and his lordship accepted the verdict but taking into consideration that three of the jurors had taken a more lenient view of the accused's character sentenced him to transportation for life.

CAUSES LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF JULY, 1918.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR DISMISSAL.

133-17—Mulla & M, Messrs Mamraj Rambhagat a firm v. Messrs. Beharilal Bisamberdas.

S C Ct. 130-3165-18—Motichand & D, Lakhmidas Parbhudas v. Ratanji Cursetji Wadia, Wadia G & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSE.

1306-15—Captain and V, Rajmal Lakhichand v. Damji Hirji & anr, Madhowji K & Ch, Part heard 5-7-18.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE

222-18—Mer K & Co., Messrs. Hansraj Jadav a firm v. Messrs Nanakchand Isharsing a firm, Madh K & Ch.

LONG CAUSES.

128-17—Manecklal and Co., Vithal Purshotam and ors v. Ratanbai widow and anr. N C Dalal Little & Co., Part heard. 9-7-18.

452-14—Dubash & Co., Messrs Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Sitaram Makundram & ors, Malvi M R & Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONERS REPORT.

S C Ct 716-27218-16—Little & Co., Berthold Reif and anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

747-27219-16—Little & Co., Berthold Reif and anr v. Valli Mahomed Abboo, M B Chothia.

LONG CAUSES.

404-16—Little & Co., Dada Miya Khandvani v. Wybert Pope Smith, Crawford B & Co., Not to be called on.

1387-17—Payne & Co, Rupsing Mathuradas Lowji v H Bernston, Judah & S.

103-18—Payne & Co., Lakhmidas Kalidas & anr v. Shamkorebai widow, Mehta D & L.

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v Sitabai widow & ors, Judah & S Smetham B & Co.

1382-16—Jehangir M & Somji, Rose Mary widow & ors v Shaik Haji Hoosein Shaik Baba Miya, Mulla & Mulla.

480-17—Payne & Co., The Mathuradas Mills Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

503-17—Payne & Co., Nippon Mankwa Katri Shini Kaisha otherwise known as Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

515-17—Payne & Co., The Simplex Mills Co. Ld. v. Hirachand Vanechand a firm Bhai K & Gir.

20-18—Little & Co., Shantaram Balkrishna & anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar & anr, Amin & D.

98-18—Captain & V, Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBER.

666-18—Mujli & Tha, Hiralal Girdharlal v Badrinarayen Malain.

FOR RECORDING AGREEMENT UNDER O. 23, RULE 3, C. P. C. (IN COURT

660-18—Purnanand & Co., Chaturbhuj Nathoobhai v. Vithalji Jethabhai, Daph F & D.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

63-17—Merwanji K and Co, Gocaldas Kanayalal v Bakhtawarmal Jagatia and ors, Mulji and Th, Part heard.

1219-16—Amin & D, Sabrabibi v. Abdul Karim Abdul Rahim Hafiz and ors, Mulla and M, Amin and D, Part heart, 5-7-18.

508-17—Shroff and D, Messrs. Hathising Jethabhai and Co v. Dwarkhadas Madhowji Jeb M and S.

684-17—Jam R and D, Dossabhai Hirachand a firm v. Virchand Dalcharam a firm and anr, Hiralal T and Co., Khandwalla and Co.

1264-16 Mer K and Co., Chatrabhuj Bhawanidas a firm v. Ganeshdas Devidas and ors, Payne and Co.

768-17—S B and Co., Temulji Jamsetji Mistry v. Bejonji Shapurji Madan Vachha and Co.

362-17—Edg G W and Co. Bai Jivibai widow v. Lallji Morarji and ors Sham M and H.

998-17—Mer K and Co. Rustomji Framji Kharas v. Chhaganlal Chunilal and anr, Ragh N and Co.

816-05—Bhai K and G, Cursondas Ludha v Amichand Panalal, Matu J and M.

470-17—Motichand and D, Ratansey Devkaran v Messrs Nanu N Bharucha and Co a firm, Daph F and D.

1230-17—Edg G W & Co., Maneckbai v. Jalram Jaloji Ghansali & ors, Pandia & Co., Edg G W & Co.

1345-17—Ardeshir H D & Co., Dr. Parbhudas Gokaldas & anr v. Bai Diwalibai widow, Jehangir G & B.

397-16—Pandia & Co., Vithaldas Narayen and ors v. Schroder Smidt & Co. Ld, Little & Co.

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Maneck D & Co.

1220-16—Bhai K and G, Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr, Jam R and D.

1300-16—Hiralal T and Co., Messrs Nagindas Hurjeewandas and Co a firm v The B B & C I Ry. Co., Crawford B & Co.

63-18—M V Gokhale, Krishnadas Gordhandas v Haridas Nanabhai and anr, Payne and Co, In person.

162-17—Ard H D & Co., R D Sethna & anr v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson.

107-17—Patell & Ez., Narotamdas Gulabchand & anr v. Kalidas Parbhudas & ors, Jam R & D.

ALLEGED MURDER BY REVOLUTIONARY

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 10.

The further hearing of the case against Sushil Chander Lahiri, a Bengali graduate, on a charge of murder, was resumed this morning by Mr. Rutlege.

The medical evidence as to the cause of the death of and injuries on the deceased was recorded. The Deputy Superintendent, N. K. Mukerjee, examined by Mr. Alston, said he was engaged in the investigation of the case under Mr. Sands. In July, 1916, witness had searched the house of the accused in Benares and witness searched the house for the accused, but could not find him till his arrest in this case. Witness had also searched the house of one Shankarlal in Lucknow, in connection with this case. He recovered a letter written in code under the instructions from Mr. Sands. He examined certain letters. In the Dead Letter Office he found one cover addressed to Brahmanand Missir, Christian College, Lucknow. On the same day, he found another cover with similar address containing two slips of paper. One of the slips contained cypher matter and began with the word "Dgemfedfhd" and ended with the word "(nh. D)"; other slips contained a letter signed "B." The letter referred to some rupture and invited the addressee to see the writer at once with some money and some "food" for testing. The letter was headed "Om."

Inspector J. M. Banerjee, examined by Mr. Alston, said he had endeavoured to arrest the deceased in connection with the Benares conspiracy case. Before Vinayak was wanted by the police, witness had known him. Vinayak used to dress as a Bengalee and spoke Bengalee as a Bengalee would. He had been endeavouring to arrest the accused since July, 1916, and Uripedra, absconding accused, since December, 1916.

Head Constable Shazad Ali deposed to having arrested the accused after a hot-chase. He said the accused ran through various lanes before his arrest.

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. E. H. Brewster, Government of India handwriting expert, next gave evidence about the similarity in the handwriting of certain letters.

Thaneshwar Prasshad, lately teacher in the D. A V. School, Aligarh, examined by Mr. Alston, said in his school there was another teacher named Jagdamb Sahai. Witness was asked by this man some time last year to find a house for a friend in November, 1917. He received a letter addressed to him. The address was in English, but the contents of the letter were in Bengalee. He accosted a Bengalee gentleman whom he met on the road and asked him to read the letter for him. When it was read out to him, he could not understand why he received the letter. He then made it over to the headmaster of the school. Jagdamb Sahai was interned since this affair.

Prabhu Dayal Mehta, a vaid, examined, said for about 15 years he was a student in the Kangri Gurukul. The accused was his teacher there. The accused did not discuss any revolutionary matter with him. He never talked politics to him. Witness had been interned since February, 1917. He was interned for spreading sedition.

Mr. A. W. Pym, District Magistrate, Benares, proved the statement recorded by him under section 164 of one Shankar Lal who is witness in the case.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE EXCISE SCANDAL.

At the auction sale of licenses of 31 new toddy shops, held at the Town Hall on Tuesday last, some of the country liquor licensees waited on Mr. S. D. Smith, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, and pointed him out that in consequence of liquor licensees not getting liquor for several days past about fifty shops in Bombay had to be closed, and more would probably be closed shortly. They therefore requested him to make some arrangement whereby they would get their supplies of liquor.

Mr. Smith in reply said that 150,000 gallons of liquor were expected in a day or two, and a further stock of fifty thousand gallons was expected in a few days. He further assured the licensees that those who had their shops closed, would receive refunds.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9

A fair amount of business was reported in coal shares and jute mill shares but the tone of the market generally was irregular and certain securities shewed a decline, notably Kamarahattays and Sendras. The miscellaneous section was well supported, favourite stocks realising full rates such as Bengal Brass, Britannia Biscuits and Kumardhubi Engineering. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Banejorah 21-4, Bengal 855, Bengal Giridih 26-4, Bilbera 8-4, Bokaro and Ramgurh 26-4, Bokaro Jherriah 9, Burra Dhemo 13, Damuda 24-4, Gopalichuck 13-8, Jainty Central 17-12, Jainty West 16, Jumoni 13-8, Kasta 3-4 p., Kalapahari 19-8, Kuardi 21, Lakurka 45-4, Nazira 12-12, New Manbhoom 28-8 small lot, New Kessurgarh 22, New Kendah 12-8, Ondal (ord) 34-12, Phularitand (ord) 11-12, Raneegunge 48-12, Royal 6, Samla Kendra 20-4, Satpukuria 11-12, Saltore 8, Sowardih 19-4, Standard 49-12, Suitikdih 15, Teetulmuri 20-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 640-8, Budge Budge (ord) 580, Dalhousie (ord) 599, Fort William (ord) 408, Howrah (ord) 53-8, Howrah (pref) 113, Kamarhatty (ord) 745, Kanknarrah (ord) 794, Khardah (ord) 475-8, Lansdowne (ord) 387, New Central (ord) 830, Northbrook (ord) 46-12, Reliance (ord) 45, Sourah 248.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 30-4, Behar Oil 50-4, Britannia Biscuits 12-12, Indian Galvanizing (fully paid up) 20, India General (ord) 155, Kumardhubi Engineering 53-8, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 24-8, Shahdara Delhi Raily 106-8, x.d.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 65-4 to 65-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 65-12 to 66.

MATRICULATES FOR GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

PROHIBITIVE ORDERS CANCELLED.

The following Press Communique regarding the cancellation of orders prohibiting the employment of Matriculates in Government offices has been issued by the Government of Bombay, Educational Department:—

At the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd March 1918, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Upasani moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that the Matriculation Examination be recognised as a qualifying test for Government service."

This resolution was after discussion accepted by Government who are accordingly pleased to direct that Government Resolution No. 1363, dated the 28th July 1910, prohibiting the employment of matriculates in the offices of Government to which the rules regulating the admission of candidates into the lower grades of the Public Service apply should be considered as cancelled in respect of candidates for Government service who have passed the Matriculation Examination prior to the introduction of the regulations relating to the constitution and functions of the Joint Examination Board for the issue of school leaving certificates. All subsequent candidates for Government service will have to conform to the conditions of rule 17 of the regulations relating to the school leaving examination.

JUTE CROP FORECAST FOR 1918.

DECREASE OVER LAST YEAR BY 9 P. C

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The preliminary forecast of the jute crop for 1918 is published to-day. A consolidated statement for Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam shows that the estimated area and jute in these three provinces is 25,91,703 acres, a decrease of 2,44,296 acres or about 9 per cent. on the last year's final figures. The heavy rainfall and the want of sunshine in June has retarded the growth of the crop to a considerable extent. The crop may be rated as fair only and is on the whole inferior to that of the last year. A large balance from the last year's crop is still held in the districts, especially in Northern Bengal. The large decreases in the area reported from some districts may be attributed to the low price obtained for the last year's crop and the large carry over.

MYSTERY FEVER IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Calcutta is now suffering from a mysterious disease, the cause of which has so far baffled the medical practitioners here, though various theories are advanced as to its origin. The main symptoms that have been diagnosed so far of this unknown complaint are headache, listlessness, loss of energy, and complete loss of appetite accompanied by fever. Headache is stated not to be the ordinary headache of everyday life, but is as if poison toxin is slowly creeping on. This peculiar headache gives a preliminary warning that all is not well. Some cases begin with a heavy cold with a good deal of aches all over the body. These disagreeable symptoms generally begin to abate in three or four days, but one is not able to get about before ten days roughly. So far this disease has been attacking mostly the servant class and clerks who swarm the great bulk of employees in Government offices, banks, mercantile firms, and other places of business. Hitherto the complaint has been practically confined to Indians, but a few cases are just beginning to appear among the Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The disease made its appearance in Calcutta about a fortnight ago and the number of cases has steadily increased since then. It is expected to last another month or six weeks and it is stated that it will gradually die out. As far as could be ascertained, no deaths have yet been reported from this complaint.

PROTEST MEETINGS IN PANCH MAHALS

A meeting to protest against the insult done by Lord Willingdon to Mr. Tilak and other leaders were held at Vejalpore on Sunday last and at Kalol on Monday morning. Mr. P. M. Shah addressed the meeting at Vejalpore and requested the public to stick to the Congress League Scheme at any cost. Waman Mukadam addressed at both the meetings.

The following resolution was passed by the Akot Taluq Congress Committee members on 30th June, under the presidency of Mr. Bhawe, pleader:—

"The meeting of the public of Akot strongly protests against the uncivil language used by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India in connection with Dr. Subramanyam Ayyer's letter and in sympathy with the learned Doctor's self-sacrificing conduct suggests that he should be elected President of the Special Session of the Indian National Congress to be called after the publication of Mr. Montagu's reforms."

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PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS TO MUNICIPALITIES.

A press note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—The policy hitherto followed by Government in the matter of grants-in-aid to municipalities for primary education is based upon what is known as the "contract" system. Under this system the grants are fixed from time to time at a certain definite proportion of the gross expenditure (including expenditure on account of municipal grants to private primary schools within municipal areas) incurred by those bodies on primary education during the financial year immediately preceding the year in which the revision takes place. Since 1903 the ratio which the Government grant to a municipality for primary education is to bear to the gross expenditure thereon has been fixed at 1: 2. It has, however, not been found possible to reassess grants annually on this principle, periodic reassessments alone being undertaken as funds became available. The last general revision took place in 1912 and the grants awarded were based on the gross expenditure of 1911-12.

It has been reported that the gross expenditure of municipalities on primary education has considerably increased since 1911-12 and that the provincial grants which were fixed six years ago fall far short of one-half of the increased expenditure. After careful consideration the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that the "contract" system above referred to shall be discontinued and that in future the Government grants to municipalities for primary education shall be revised annually on the basis of actuals of expenditure incurred during the preceding year, the increased grants being paid in the succeeding year. A provision of Rs. 1,92,870 has been made on this account in the current year's budget and the proposals of Director of Public Instruction for the utilization of this provision are awaited. As regards future years, the Director has been requested to report to Government every year by the 1st October at the latest the additional provision which will have to be made in the ensuing year's budget to give effect to the decision of Government aobve mentioned.

GARDEN PARTY AT POONA.

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

At the Garden Party to be held at Government House, Poona, on the 13th instant, his Excellency the Governor intends:—

To invest Sir Mahadev Bhaskar Chaubal with the Insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

and to present

the Insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Mr. J. Crerar, Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi and Engineer Captain T. H. Knight,

the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to Mrs Hester Gray and Mr. Chunilal Ghelabhai Shah,

the badge of an Honorary Associate of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to Lieut-Colonel F. H. G. Hutchinson,

the King's Police Medal to Superintendent P. Sullivan, Inspectors Khan Saheb Imam Muhammad and Abdul Satar Khan walad Sobdarkhan and HeadConstables Rajabkhan Daudkhan and Ganu Dansing, and

the Sanads and badges of their titles to Rao Bahadurs Motilal Hirabhai Adenwalla, Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar, Anandrao Sadashiv Dalvi, Ranjit Kalabhai Lallubhai and Dayabhai Pragbhai Ameen and Khan Bahadurs Mabhubmian Imam Baksh Kadri and Jamshedji Bejonji Wachha.

A RAILWAY OFFICER'S RUDENESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am indeed very thankful to you for inserting my letter re. Drunken Soldier in your yesterday's issue. To-day I am not talking of a drunkard's rudeness, but of a very sober gentleman.

There was another scene at Grant Road Station at 11 o'clock Up Train. A railway officer was sitting on a special chair, offered to him by his johukamwalla, placing his back in front of the bench occupied by ladies only and puffing his pipe as if he were the governor of the station. Is it rudeness or what? Has he also come from Mesopotamia after three years' fighting for leave in India? If so he might be allowed to behave in this fashion as meant by your correspondents, "Gunner" and "Reader", in your to-day's issue. On the very morn of the publication of Montagu-Chelmsford reform I saw an officer behaving in this manner in spite of the advice given in the Reform Report to official and non-official European gentlemen and ladies for the better treatment towards Indians. It is not a pleasure to write, dear Editor, such things, but the attitude of some Anglo-Indians and officials creates disgust and forces people to write in your powerful journal which only can put them to their proper senses.—Yours, etc.,

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Bombay, 8th July.

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Basis of Provincial Autonomy.

THE ARGUMENT IN REFORM REPORT.

THE EXISTING STRUCTURE.

We publish to-day the first instalment of the full report of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Proposals:—

In an earlier chapter we have described how the Government of India developed out of a trading corporation and thereby inherited some of the centralised characteristics of its Moghul predecessor. We saw also that while the whole system of government in the country was operated by a lever which Parliament committed to the hands of the Secretary of State, the system itself centred in the Governor-General-in-Council, to whom a large measure both of initiative and of decision was left and who exercised in theory complete control over his subordinate Governments. At the same time it will be remembered that the Government of India can act only within the limitations imposed on it by the India Office; and that the existence of such limitations is implied in what we have to say. We shall now examine rather more fully the relations between the central and provincial Governments, and also the means which the latter have of carrying their will into effect. We shall show how and why control is exercised; and we shall then be in a position to see that, however, cautiously we approach the problem, not a little demolition of the existing fabric must percede the beginnings of responsible government.

The bon between the Governor-General-in-Council and a a provincial Government resembles in theory, but in practice differs from that between the Secretary of State and the Government of India. It is true that the obligation to obey orders is expressed almost as strictly in section 33 of the Statute of 1915 as in section 45; but the construction placed upon the law in the latter case is wider, if for no other reason, because the Government of India are nearer to the cause of action, and are more likely to be moved to intervene, and to have more immediate knowledge of it than the Secretary of State. Legally speaking their control over provincial Governments rests not merely on their legislative powers; but in practice we may sub-divide the former, and so discern three strands—legislative, financial and administrative—in the bond of subordination: and of these three far the most important for day to-day purposes is the financial strand.

The Government of India's control over revenues and expenditure is derived from the Acts of 1853 and 1858, which treated the revenues of India as one and applied them to the purposes of the Government of India as a whole. It is true that this provision is not so strictly construed as absolutely to prevent the appropriation of particular sources of income to specific objects, all-Indian or provincial; but it has certainly had the effect of denying to provincial Governments any inherent legal right to the revenues which they raised. It followed that all revenues originally went into the coffers of the central Government and that all but the most trifling expenditure had to be defrayed under its orders. From that primitive condition has been, by gradual stages, evolved that present system of "divided heads"—an arrangement which the onlooker is inclined to regard as a needless complication, but which like many Indian institutions has its basis in conditions peculiar to the country. It will be remembered that from the necessities of their position the Government of India are responsible for the defence of the whole country; for certain great commercial departments, such as the railways and the post office; for the administration of certain areas for strategic reasons, such as the Frontier Province, or for fortuitous reasons, such as Coorg; for diplomatic business and relations with Native States; for the service of the debt; for all audit and accounting; and for the upkeep of the India Office in England and a large pension list. They have also assumed the liability for insuring the provinces against the one great catastrophe which from time to time threatens their financial stability in the shape of a failure of the rains and consequent famine. For these purposes the central Government takes the receipts from the sources of revenue which it directly controls and also certain other revenue, such as salt, customs and opium, of which the locale of origin is no guide to its true incidence. But these resources by no means suffice for its needs, and the deficit must be somehow made good. The system of divided heads is an attempt to do this; but in order to make it intelligible a brief retrospect is necessary.

Financial System up to 1861.

The commercial principles which underlay the Company's rule sufficiently explain the original decision that the central Government should keep full control of all revenues in their own hands, and though a complete reorganization of the finance of the country followed soon after the transfer of India to the Crown no innovation in this respect was for some time attempted. Provincial Governments had in other respects extensive powers, but they could incur no actual expenditure without the formal orders of the Government of India. Sir Richard Strachey (who was the real author of the changes that followed) wrote at the time "the distribution of the public income degenerated into something like a scramble, in which the most violent had the advantage, with very little attention to reason. As local economy brought no local advantage, the stimulus to avoid waste was reduced to a minimum, and as no local growth of the income led to local means of improvement, the interest in developing the public revenues was also brought down to the lowest level."

Evolution of the Settlement System.

Lord Mayo's Government has the credit of the first attempt to make the provincial Governments responsible for the management of their own local finances. Each local Government was given a fixed grant for the upkeep of definite services, such as police, jails, education, and the medical services, with power, subject to certain conditions, to allocate it as seemed best, and also to provide for additional expenditure by the exercise of economy and if necessary by raising local taxes. All the residuary revenues the Government of India retained for its own needs. Experience of this initial step not only justified a further advance but also pointed the direction which it should take. What was clearly wanted was to give local Governments an effective inducement to develop the revenues collected in their territories, to encourage economy, and to ensure that all parts of the administration received a due share of the growing revenues to meet growing needs. It was recognised also that less interference by the Government of India in the details of provincial administration was desirable. The final effect of the important changes made in Lord Lytton's time was to delegate to local Governments the control of the expenditure upon all the ordinary provincial services, and in place of the fixed grants previously given to hand over to them the whole or part of specified heads of revenue wherewith to meet such charges. Here for the first time we meet with a classification of revenue heads into Indian, provincial, and divided. The heads of revenue made over in whole or in part to provincial Governments were those which were thought to offer most prospect of development under careful provincial management,—forests, excise, license-tax (now income-tax), stamps, registration, provincial rates, law and justice, public works and education. But the difficulty of exactly adjusting means to needs remained; and as the revenue from the transferred heads was not ordinarily sufficient for provincial requirements, it was supplemented by a percentage of the important head of land revenue, which otherwise remained an all-India receipt. Settlements on these lines were made with the provinces for five years in 1882, and were revised in 1887, 1892 and 1897, not without controversy and some provincial discontent. At these revisions no changes of principle were introduced; but the growing needs of the provinces were met by treating land revenue as one of the sources of income divided between the central and the provincial Governments, and further by supplementing the provincial revenues by means of fixed cash assignments adjusted under the same head.

New Departure.

In the year 1904 we meet an important new departure,—the introduction of the system of quasi-permanent settlements. Thenceforward the revenues assigned to a province were definitely fixed, and were not subject to alteration by the central Government save in case of extreme and general necessity, or unless experience proved that the assignment made was disproportionate to normal provincial needs. The object was "to give the local Governments a more independent position and a more substantial and enduring interest in the management of their resources than had previously been possible." Under the old system it every now and then happened that the supreme Government were forced by financial stress to resume balances standing to the credit of the provinces when the settlement expired. This killed any motive for economy, as provincial Governments knew that if they economised in one direction in order to accumulate money for other needs their savings were imperilled, while their reduced standard of expenditure would certainly be taken as the basis for the next settlement. Improved financial conditions and a more liberal outlook combined to remove these difficulties. Local Governments could count on continuity of financial policy, and were able to reap the benefit of their own economies without being hurried into ill-considered proposals in order to raise their apparent standard of expenditure. But the Government of India were also gainers. Their relations with the provincial Governments were smoothed by the cessation of the standing quinquennial controversies, and they were also left in a better position to calculate their own resources.

Famine expenditure Settlements made permanent.

A little later on the provinces gained still further. Hitherto the liability for famine had lain upon them, and the central Government stepped in only when their resources were exhausted. There was devised instead a new famine insurance scheme, by which the Government of India placed to the credit of each province exposed to famine a fixed amount, on which it should draw in case of famine without trenching on its normal resources. When this fund was exhausted, further expenditure would be shared equally by the central and provincial Governments, and in the last resort the Government of India would give the province further assistance from their own revenues. In 1917 this arrangement was simplified by making famine relief expenditure a divided head, the outlay being borne by the central and provincial Governments in the proportion of three to one, which coincided approximately with the actual incidence under the previous system.

The Decentralization Commission went into the whole question of the financial relations of the central and the provincial Governments, and proposed no radical change; but Lord Hardinge's Government decided to take the final step in the development of the system, and in 1912 they made the settlements permanent. They further improved the position by reducing the fixed assignments and increasing the provincial share of growing revenues; and they conferred a minor but still important benefit on the provinces by curtailing their intervention in the preparation of provincial budgets.

Defects of the System Provincial expenditure.

We are not concerned with the arguments some of admitted cogency, that have been used to defend this intricate arrangement. They may be found in the report of the Decentralization Commission. But what we are concerned to do is to point out how seriously it operates as an obstacle to provincial enfranchisement. Because provincial settlements have been based, not on provincial revenues but on provincial needs, a central control over provincial expenditure is not merely justifiable but inevitable. The Government of India could not allow a province to go bankrupt. But if the Government of India were responsible for provincial solvency, they must be in a position to control provincial expenditure; indeed, in view of their own competing needs they could hardly avoid feeling a direct interest in keeping down provincial charges. Again, as regards revenues, so long as the Government of India take a share in the proceeds, they have a strong motive for interfering in details of administration. Their interest in land revenue, for example, inevitably leads them to a close supervision over revenue settlements; and the control tends to become tighter in cases where expansion and development, as in the case of irrigation, depend on capital outlay. The existing settlements are an undoubted advance upon the earlier centralized system but they constitute no more than a halfway stage. If the popular principle is to have fair play at all in provincial Governments, it is imperative that some means be found of securing to the provinces entirely separate revenue resources.

Provincial Taxation.

In the second place, the Government of India completely control all taxation imposed in British India, apart from the local taxes which are raised by local bodies. Taxation can of course be only levied by law, and section 79 (3) (a) of the Government of India Act forbids a local legislature, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, to consider "any law affecting the public debt of India or the customs duties or any other tax or duty for the time being in force and imposed by the authority of the Governor-General-in-Council for the general purposes of the Government of India." This is the natural corollary of the statutory hypothecation of all Indian revenues to all-India needs. It is true that the law would not inhibit a provincial legislature from exploiting for provincial purposes any new source of taxation which it had the ingenuity to discover; but even in that case the central Government has its remedy at hand. It has been its practice to control all legislation in provincial councils by means of "instructions" to local Governments, which presumably depend for their authority upon the powers conferred by section 45 of the Act, and which require all projects of laws to be approved by the Secretary of State. A proposal for provincial taxation like any other project for provincial legislation would therefore be referred for sanction to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, and would before being translated into action have to secure the assent of the Finance Department, which would consider closely if it trespassed on the central Government's resources of taxation. Here again it is not our purpose to examine the validity of the arguments for maintaining the existing practice. If many buckets are dipping into one well, and drought cuts short the supply of water, obviously the chief proprietor of the well must take it upon himself to regulate the drawings. All that we are concerned to do is to point out how this power of controlling the levy of fresh sources of income contributes to the close subordination in which provincial Governments are at present held; and to observe that, if possible, some means of enlarging their powers must be found.

Provincial Borrowing.

A third restriction upon the powers of provincial Governments has also been accepted hitherto as almost an anxiom of the Indian financial system. The power of borrowing has never been conceded to the provinces. Port trusts and municipalities may raise loans within defined limits, but because the revenues of India are legally one and indivisible and are liable for all debts incurred for the purposes of the Government of India, provincial Governments have possessed no separate resources on the security of which they could borrow. Sterling loans are always raised in England by the Secretary of State under the authority of Act of Parliament: and rupee loans in India by the Government of India with the Secretary of State's sanction. We recognise that there were strong practical reasons for this arrangement also. The total market was limited; the Home market is sensitive. It was considered advisable to control the total borrowings of India by one agency, if rates were not to be forced up and the market dislocated, and credit possibly impaired by indiscreet ventures. Accordingly it has been the practice to reserve entry to the public loan market entirely for the central Government and for the latter to lend money to the provincial Governments when circumstances required. The Decentralization Commission went into the question in 1908 and declined to recommend any change. It seems to us, however, that if provincial Governments are to enjoy such real measure of independence as will enable them to pursue their own development policy, they must be given some powers, however, limited, of taking loans. To this matter also we shall return in a later chapter.

Codes of Instructions.

A powerful instrument by means of which the Government of India exercises control over expenditure in the provinces is the series of the codes of instructions, such as the Civil Service Regulations, the Civil Account Code, the Public Works Code and the like. In part these deal with the mechanism of finance such as the maintenance of a uniform system of audit and accounting the custody of public money, remittances, economy and such matters: but they also impose definite restraints upon the powers of provincial Governments to create new appointments or to raise emoluments. Such restrictions arise, largely out of the need for preventing a ruinous competition in generosity between provinces, or for providing for officers who are liable to transfer from one province to another. These reasons have led to a mass of regulations affecting such matters as recruitment, promotions, leave, foreign service and pensions upon which the codes really constitute a digest of the case-law laid down from time to time by the Government of India. Another praiseworthy object which, however, the growing complexity of the codes has tended to defeat was to make the right principles of public business intelligible to a scattered army of subordinate officials throughout the country and so to avoid incessant applications for guidance to higher authority.

Their Justification.

The bad name which attaches to the codes is partly explained by their size and obscurity, which probably helps to occasion the very increase of business that it was hoped to avoid, partly by the conviction that they are construed in a narrow and meticulous fashion with the avowed object of keeping charges down. But we cannot doubt that the intention of the codes was sound, and that they have played a valuable part in checking extravagance and undesirable divergencies. The paramount justification for restrictions on the spending powers of local Governments and subordinate authorities, which the latter find irksome, was the need of ensuring that, in a poor country, official Governments were fully sensible of the duty of economy, and of making good the lack of effective popular criticism by close control from above. Indeed such control has not obviated much criticism in the legislative councils of the cost of official establishments. Regulations of this nature were therefore appropriate to the state of things for which they were devised; but clearly they are also an impediment to be dealt with before the road to responsible government in the provinces lies open.

Statutory restrictions on the powers of Provincial Councils.

Now let us see how the Government of India, which has power in its legislative council to make laws for the whole of British India, exrcises its control over legislation in the provinces. We have explained how nine provinces—Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, the Punjab(Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam—have legislative councils and we have watched these bodies in operation. The Statute declares that the local legislature of each province has power, subject to certain specified restrictions, to make laws "for the peace and good government of the province." At first sight the restrictions are not stringenti it is reasonable that a local council should not be allowed to affect any Act of Parliament, nor as a general rule to repeal or alter without previous sanction any Act of the Governor-General's legislative council or indeed of any legislature but itself. (There are reservations to be made, but they are relatively unimportant.) These general limitations might easily be so redrafted as to make superfluous some of the further inhibitions, surviving from earlier laws, which are embodied in the Act of 1915—such as those relating to the public debt of India, or customs or other taxes imposed by the central Government, or coin or currency notes, or posts and telegraphs, or the Penal Code, or the army and navy—because any effective provincial legislation on these matters would necessarily affect legislation by the Government of India. In addition, a provincial council may not, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, consider any law affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of British subjects in India, or regulating patents or copyright, or affecting the relations of the Government with foreign princes or states.

Restrictions resulting from previous occupation of the Legislative field.

Evidently there is left an extensive field in which, so far as the substantive provisions of the Statute go, the legislative competence of the provincial councils is legally unfettered. Actually, however, the discretion of the local councils is curtailed in two ways. In the first place owing to the fact that in their present existence all the local councils are younger, and most of them much younger, institutions than the legislative council of the Governor-General, a great part of the field that would otherwise be open to them is covered by Acts of the elder body, which has always retained a concurrent power of legislation for the country at large. The labours of the Law Commissioners initiated the practice of codifying the law on important subjects for the whole of British India, which has been since pursued to the great benefit of the country. On examining the Indian statute book we find that apart from military and marine and political questions, or finance, or communications (for all of which they are necessarily the proper legislating authority) the Government of India have passed laws in their legislative council for all kinds of matters which might have been dealt with by provincial legislatures, but are doubtless far better handled on uniform lines. The Penal and Procedure Codes and the Evidence Act are the great monuments of this policy, but it has been pursued in many spheres of business. Under the head of crime we have laws for prisons, jails reformatory schools, police, and whipping. Where the personal law affecting different communities has been codified, in such matters as marriage, minors and succession, attempts have been made to make it uniform and to prevent provincial variations, to the great benefit of the people. In civil law we have Acts regulating contracts trusts, specific relief, transfer of property, easements, and arbitration. Business has been regulated by laws for patents, trade marks, weights and measures, securities, insurance, companies, insolvency and usury. Laws for forests, mines, factories, boilers, electricity and explosives have smoothed the course of industry; and labour questions have been dealt with in laws controlling compulsory labour, labour disputes, breaches of contract, emigration and apprentices. The course of public business in certain respects and the management of the public estate have been standardised. Essential matters affecting the public health—such as poisons, leprosy, lunacy, vaccination, and epidemics—have also been regulated by a uniform code of law. Finally in a wide miscellany of matters, such for example as religious endowments, charitable societies, plays and kinematographs, motor vehicles, ancient monuments and treasure trove. India has been given a uniform law, which works well because conditions are everywhere sufficiently similar. This is a record of which its authors may be proud.

Restrictions imposed by executive directions.

In the next place, the power of the Secretary of State and Parliament to control

(Continued on page 5.)

Nothing in the history of India has ever been half so vital in its interests as that this War should be brought to a successful end. It means everything to you—

Life! Liberty!!
Happiness!!! Peace!!!!

LIFE

Unless the War is brought to a successful issue, the life of the country is in jeopardy. By buying War Bonds, you turn your money into life, for they will shorten the War and save the lives of men.

LIBERTY

There will be no liberty if the War is not won. By buying War Bonds you turn your money into liberty, for they will help to drive the tyrant of War from off the earth.

HAPPINESS

can never again be yours unless the Hun is silenced for ever. By buying War Bonds, you turn your money into happiness, for it will bring you the consciousness that you played your part in these days.

PEACE

By buying War Bonds, you turn your money into peace, for the more you assist the Government the sooner will peace be declared.

What is a War Bond?

A War Bond is a Certificate showing that its owner has lent money to the Government. It is a token of loyalty, a sign that you have assisted your country in the maintenance of its integrity. A sign that you have done something,—however small it may be,—to help to overcome our enemy whose object is pillage, murder and oppression.

Is it a Sacrifice

to ask you to invest in a gilt-edged security with the highest guarantee in the whole world behind it A security which gives you a generous rate of interest. A security which is negociable and can always be sold in the open market.

It is a Privilege

and one of which you may well be proud.

BUY

WAR BONDS

and show them to your friends; let the whole world see you are doing something; and induce your friends to do the same.

BASIS OF PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

(Continued from page 4.)

all Indian legislation (which we saw finally asserted by Mr. Gladstone's Government) has been made operative, as we have said above, by means of executive directions which have made it incumbent on provincial Governments to submit for the previous sanction of the Government of India and the Secretary of State all their projects for legislation before introduction. It is quite true that these directions do not apply to private members' Bills; but inasmuch as a Bill can only be introduced with the leave of the council and the local Government has in most cases been in a position if it chose to do so to oppose such a motion successfully, the Government of India by directions to the local Government have been in a position to control all private provincial legislation almost as effectively as the local Governments' Bills. Moreover if a private member's Bill affects the revenues the previous sanction of the Governor is necessary to its introduction; and in a recent case the Secretary of State has ruled that such sanction should not be given until he has had an opportunity of considering the proposals. This system will strike the reader who has federal models in mind as an instance of excessive centralization. It is due to the fact that the provincial legislative councils are even now in theory only an enlargement of the executive Government for the purpose of law making, and that the legislative power has not been recognised as residing in the provincial councils as distinct from the provincial Governments, over whom official control is justified and necessary. Nor has the system been without advantage in the past, as it has enabled the central Government to curb unprofitable divagations and incidentally to maintain standards of legislative drafting which are acknowledged to be good. Nonetheless, it is apparent that an effective measure of devolution is required before provincial councils can possibly acquire any genuine independence in legislation.

Administrative control. The need for uniformity.

We have now to consider how the Government of India wield the administrative control over provincial business with which section 45 of the Statute invests them. In part, as we have seen, this rests on financial considerations. In part it is due to Parliament or the Indian legislature having reserved certain matters, such as appointments to high office or statutory rules on important subjects, for the sanction of the central Government. But in the main it is too general and extensive to admit of easy analysis. All that we can do is to suggest some general reasons which explain what has occurred. It is easy to see that in many respects India is one single and undivided country, in which much work must be done on uniform lines. The main services which execute the orders of provincial Governments have been recruited from England on terms guaranteed by the Secretary of State, with the result that many questions affecting them cannot be determined by any provincial Government. Again, the development of trade and industry and science throughout India has favoured the tendency at headquarters to formulate and pursue a uniform policy. Business and industry might be seriously hampered if (even with one law for all India) the provinces were left to administer such matters as statistics, patents, copyright, insurance, income-tax, explosives or mining on different lines. Particularly in the more scientific spheres—such as bacteriology, or agricultural and veterinary science—advance has tended to concentration, because the expert services were much too small to be organized on a provincial basis, and also because the experience and resources of any one institution would not be fully used unless they were placed at the disposal of the whole country.

Initiation of new policies.

Moreover in the past the Government of India have regarded themselves as distinctly charged with the duty of framing policy and inspiring reforms for the whole of India. It is the penalty of absorption in the heavy task of daily administration to concentrate unduly on detail. There is a tendency at times for the wheels to become clogged and to sink into the ruts of routine. At such times the Government of India, standing apart from immediate details and often actuated by the strong personality of their central figure, have set themselves to survey the whole field of some branch of the administration and to enunciate and enforce fresh principles. The method pursued has often been to assemble a commission of inquiry, such as those which Lord Curzon appointed to deal with police and universities. The commission reported and then the Government of India consulted local Governments, and issued a series of decisions. Their orders were often accompanied by handsome grants from their own surpluses, which were strictly earmarked for the purpose of pushing on some particular feature of the new policy. The disadvantages of an arrangement which so appreciably curtailed the provincial Government's freedom of expenditure will be apparent. Not seldom the commission's labours resulted in the appointment of new advising or inspecting officers at headquarters, whose task it was to see that the new energy suddenly infused into the system was well maintained and well directed to the chosen ends. We do not doubt that these outbursts of creative activity have been beneficial, and have contributed to the admitted efficiency of the machine. We hope to find a substitute for them in future in the stimulus afforded by popular criticism. But official inspirations from above have as a side consequence certainly increased the disposition to intervene in provincial details. The Government of India have not been content to set the ball rolling; they have insisted on watching its pace and course. It is fair to add that in recent years we find a perceptible tendency in the opposite direction. The Decentralization Commission inculcated the principle of devolution and its spirit was embodied in the orders which followed on it. The resolutions in which Lord Hardinge's Government dealt with the large questions of education and local self-government certainly cannot be accused of Prussian rigidity and precision.

Effect of responsibility to Parliament.

Among the reasons which have tended to the tightening of control has been the consciousness that while local Governments were largely immune from popular criticism in India both they and the Government of India themselves were accountable to Parliament. The problems presented by criminal activities of a political complexion will illustrate our meaning well. The Government of India were constrained to control local Governments closely in such matters, if for no other reason, because of their responsibility to Parliament. But their control has been by no means actuated solely by this consideration. They have felt the serious responsibility which lay upon them as the supreme authority in the country for its good government, and for the maintenance of high standards of public and personal conduct. In the absence of popular control their general attitude was right. With the introduction of such control its justification is diminished.

The Indian constitution not federal.

We have dealt at some length with the strong tie which binds the provinces to the central government. It seemed to us necessary to analyse it, because it constitutes the chief obstacle across our path, and also affords a plain warning to those who are disposed to be misled by facile analogies from federal constitutions. Granted the announcement of August 20, we cannot at the present time envisage its complete fulfilment in any form other than that of a congeries of self-governing Indian provinces associated for certain purposes under a responsible government of India; with possibly what are now the Native States of India finally embodied in the same whole, in some relation which we will not now attempt to define. For such an organization the English language has no word but 'federal'. But we are bound to point out that whatever may be the case with the Native States of the future, into the relation of provincial and central governments the truly federal element does not and cannot enter. There is no element of pact. The government of the country is at present one; and from this point of view the local Governments are literally the "agents" of the Government of India. Great powers have been delegated to them because no single administration could support the Atlantean load. But the process before us now is not one of federalising. Setting aside the obstacles presented by the supremacy of Parliament, the last chance of making a federation of British India was in 1774, when Bombay and Madras had rights to surrender. The provinces have now no innate powers of their own, and therefore have nothing to surrender in a *foedus*. Our task is not like that of the Fathers of the Union in the United States and Canada. We have to demolish the existing structure, at least in part, before we can build the new. Our business is one of devolution, of drawing lines of demarcation, of cutting long-standing ties. The Government of India must give and the provinces must receive; for only so can the growing organism of self-government draw air into its lungs and live. It requires no great effort of the imagination to draw a future map of India which shall present the external semblance of a great new confederation within the Empire. But we must sedulously beware the ready application of federal arguments or federal examples to a task which is the very reverse of that which confronted Alexander Hamilton and Sir John Macdonald.

Provincial organization.

It is time to consider the internal organization of a province, because of this also our scheme must take account. Our description must be understood as an attempt to sketch typical arrangements without including special features of particular localities.

The administrative machine.

In every province but Bombay there exists at headquarters, for the purpose of supervising the revenue administration, a Board of Revenue or its equivalent a Financial Commissioner. In their administrative capacity these constitute the chief revenue authority of the province, and relieve the provincial Government of much detailed work which would otherwise come to it; while in their judicial capacity they form an appellate court for the increasing volume of revenue and often of rent suits. But for other purposes than revenue the provincial Government deals chiefly with its commissioners and collectors. The easiest way of understanding the organization of a province is to think of it as composed of districts, which in all provinces except Madras are combined, in groups of usually from four to six, into divisions under a commissioner. The average size of a district is 4,430 square miles, or three-fourths the size of Yorkshire. Many are much bigger. Mymensingh district holds the more human souls than Switzerland. Vizagapatam district, both in area and population, exceeds Denmark. In the United Provinces, where districts are small and the population dense, each collector is on the average in charge of an area as large as Norfolk and of a population as large as that of New Zealand. The commissioner of the Tirhut division looks after far more people than the Government of Canada.

The district.

The district, which is a collector's charge, is the unit of administration, but it is cut up into sub-divisions under assistant or deputy collectors and these again into revenue collecting areas of smaller size. The provincial Government's general authority thus descends through the divisional commissioner in a direct chain to the district officer. The district officer has a dual capacity; as collector he is head of the revenue organization, and as magistrate he exercises general supervision over the inferior courts and, in particular, directs the police work. In areas where there is no permanent revenue settlement, he can at any time be in touch through his revenue subordinates with every inch of his territory. This organization in the first place serves its peculiar purpose of collecting the revenue and of keeping the peace. But because it is so close-knit, so well established and so thoroughly understood by the people, it simultaneously discharges easily and efficiently an immense number of other duties. It deals with the registration, alteration and partition of holdings; the settlement of disputes; the management of indebted estates; loans to agriculturists; and, above all, famine relief. Because it controls revenue, which depends on agriculture, the supreme interest of the people, it naturally serves also as the general administration staff. The revenue officials and, to a much more limited extent, the police convey the orders of Government to the people in a hundred ways. Taken together these two agencies act as the general representatives of Government over the country to its remotest borders, and apart from them there is no other. Several other specialised services exist with staffs of their own, such as the establishments for irrigation, roads and buildings, agriculture, industries, factories and co-operative credit. These are controlled not by the district officer, but by their own departmental heads; they may be regarded as a different set of strings connecting the Government with the people. But in varying degrees the district officer influences the policy in all these matters, and he is always there in the background to lend his support, or, if need be, to mediate between a specialised service and the people.

Local self-government.

But, we shall be asked, what room is left for such all-pervading official activity, since all towns of reasonable size have been made into municipalities, and since rural affairs are committed to district or local boards? We have seen already that the hopes entertained of these bodies have not in the past been fulfilled. The avowed policy of directing the growth of local self-government from without rather than from within has, on the whole, been sacrificed to the need for results: and with the best intentions the presence of an official element on the boards has been prolonged beyond the point at which it would merely have afforded very necessary help, up to a point at which it has impeded the growth of initiative and responsibility. Municipal practice varies between provinces; some have gone further in the direction of elected majorities, others in the direction of elected chairmen: Bengal has gone far in both directions. But over much of the country urban self-government in the smaller towns still depends largely on official support and guidance. The elected members of the boards appear to have difficulty in facing the disfavour aroused by a raising of the rates, or a purification of the electoral roll, or drastic sanitary improvements, unless they feel that the district officer is behind them; and even when he is not a member of the board, he is generally armed with powers of inspection, and advice. In rural areas, where people are less educated and less practised in affairs, and where the interests involved are diffused over large areas instead of being concentrated under their eyes every day, the boards are constituted on a less popular basis. Usually from three-quarters to one-half the members of the district boards are elected, and the electorate represents anything from ten to two per thousand of the rural population. The Decentralization Commission advised that the district officer should continue to preside over the district board, because they did not wish to cut him off from district interests and were anxious to retain his administrative experience; and up till now the Central Provinces are the only province in which marked headway has been made in the direction of choosing the chairmen by election. Generally speaking, therefore, we may say that while within town areas elected town councils control the administration of their roads, schools, drainage, conservancy, lighting, and the like, the district officer is still at hand as a stimulus and a mentor; and in the more backward district boards he still plays an important part, because as chairman he directs the executive agency of the board. Rural education, dispensaries, sanitation, country roads, bridges, water-supply, drainage, tree-planting, veterinary work, pounds, fairs, ferries, sarais and the like are all matters which, to a great extent, he still administers, not primarily as a servant of government, but on behalf of, indeed in some provinces, as the formally elected president of, a popular body; and the Commissioner above him exercises considerable supervision over the boards' proceedings. It will of course be understood that we are speaking of *mufassil* practice. The great presidency corporations whose beginnings date from the 17th century are in a class by themselves. Mainly elective in character, they work largely through an official chairman or executive officer and are not subject to close supervision from outside.

Strength and weakness of the official system

The system which we have described was originally due to imitation of the *quasi*-military organization of the Moghul empire. The councils and local bodies are innovations, due to the totally different conception of administration which springs from English political thought. In large centres of population municipal institutions are a reality, and they form an oasis of popular control in the midst of an official system. In smaller towns official influence is still actually though not technically strong. The boards to whom rural affairs are committed though they often enjoy elected majorities are, in practical working probably still weaker in relation to the official system than the Morley-Minto changes left the councils in relation to Government. The organization is still well-suited in many ways to the needs of a backward people and is well understood by them. Among all the suggestions made to us it has never been suggested that the system has broken down. It has the great advantage that in every district and portion of a district—that is to say, in many parts of the country, within not more than twelve or fifteen miles of every single inhabitant—there is a direct representative of Government, to whom complaints on every conceivable subject can be addressed and through whom the Government can act. Its weaknesses are, we conceive, equally apparent. It is humanly impossible for the district officer to control the whole business of government and to look after his army of subordinates as closely as is required. His utmost vigilance and energy do not suffice to prevent petty corruption and oppression from disfiguring official business. The people are slow to complain and prefer to suffer rather than to have the trouble of resisting. This mischief is being slowly remedied with the improvement of the subordinate services. It could be remedied further at great expense by decreasing district areas and increasing the supervising staff. But there can be no general improvement except through the awakening of public opinion which we believe that our reforms will stimulate. Strong as it is, the official system is too weak to perfect the enormous task before it without the co-operation of the people.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA OF BUSINESS.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, the 29th July, 1918, at 12 noon:—

Before taking his seat a newly elected or nominated Additional Member should make an oath or affirmation of alligiance to the Crown.

Presentation of the Budget of the Government of Bombay for the year 1918-19 and discussion thereon.

Bills—

1. A Bill further to amend the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bill No. 1 of 1918)—*Second Reading.*

2. A Bill to disqualify certain aliens from being members and from voting at elections of members, of certain local authorities in the Presidency of Bombay (Bill No. IV of 1918)—*First Reading.*

3. A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bill No. V of 1918)—*First Reading.*

4. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bill No. VI of 1918)—*First Reading.*

5. A Bill to amend temporarily the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886 (Bill No. VII of 1918)—*First, Second, and Third Readings.*

6. A Bill to restrict the increase of rent of small premises in the Presidency of Bombay (Bill No. VIII of 1918)—*First Reading.*

DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Resolution by the Honourable Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer.

1. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the experiment of giving instruction to Mahomedan students in primary schools through the medium of Urdu be given a fair and full trial by its being extended for a further period of five years."

Resolution by the Honourable Rao Bahadur V. S. Naik:—

2. "That this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to take such steps, either by executive orders or by legislation if necessary as will enable them to revise the estimate of land revenue on lands situated in entire alienated villages which are not surveyed and settled through Government, for the purpose of levying one anna local cess on every rupee of land revenue under section 6 of the Bombay Act III of 1869, so as to bring the payment of such cess, to a par with that on similar lands situated in Government villages in the vicinity."

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye:—

3. "That this Council recommends that the annual exodus of Government to Mahableshwar twice a year be discontinued."

Resolution by the Honourable Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer:—

4. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that (1) arrangements be made to utilize the interest which has already accrued and which will accrue till the donation of 8 lakhs of Sir Mahomed Yusuf is finally disposed of, for giving scholarships to Mahomedan students in Colleges; and (2) that Government be pleased to undertake to establish a Mahomedan College within 7 years with the above donation and such additional amount of money as may be found necessary from Provincial funds."

5. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that primary schools maintained by cantonment committees be placed upon the same footing as those maintained by municipalities and local boards with regard to grants-in-aid and other facilities."

6. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Friday be declared a holiday instead of Sunday in all Government and Municipal and Local Board Mahomedan Schools."

7. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government may be pleased to ask the municipalities in the Presidency to deal with the progress of Mahomedan education in a separate section in their annual reports."

8. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that all Government, Municipal and Local Board Mahomedan Schools in the Presidency be held in the morning during the month of Ramzan."

9. "This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to try the prohibition of liquor in selected areas in the Presidency."

10. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken to re-establish the Bench of Magistrates at Malegaon at an early date."

Resolution by the Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye:—

11. "This Council recommends that Government be pleased to make arrangements to admit girls in Government high schools in those towns where there are no separate girls' schools recognised by the Department."

ELECTIONS.

Election of six members of the Finance Committee by the non-official additional members of the Legislative Council.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

S, AND T. CORPS BEAT BOMBAY GYM.

The fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Willingdon Sports Club, which was arranged for yesterday, did not come off and instead a match between the former and a combined team of the Supply and Transport Corps and the South Staffordshire Regiment was played. The Gymkhana, going in to bat first, made 150, to which the visitors had replied with a total of 122 for 8 wickets when they declared their innings closed. The Gymkhana, then going in to bat a second time, made 70 for 6 wickets, when stumps were drawn, the visitors thus winning the match on the results of the first innings.

The Gymkhana again made a very poor show with the bat yesterday. It is unfortunate that most of their prominent batsmen, such as K. H. McKormack, who did such useful work for their side in past years, are unable to play this year on account of other engagements. The Gymkhana are down to meet such strong local combinations as the Hindu and Parsi Gymkhanas and the Elphinstone and Baronet cricket clubs in the course of a few days and it is difficult to imagine how they would be able to make a good show against them unless in the meantime their ranks are reinforced by new men. The Presidency Selection Committee will also have to look elsewhere for players for the big representative matches, for so far this season the Gymkhana have not produced any player of outstanding ability. It is however fortunate for the Presidency that they have at Poona a number of really good batsmen and bowlers, some of whom have participated in County cricket.

GYMKHANA INNINGS

The Gymkhana, were disposed of within an hour for a paltry 50. They lost 9 wickets for only 26 runs and it was only the last wicket stand, made by West and Johnson, that enabled them to reach even the half century. West played a plucky game for his unconquered innings of 15, and Johnson also played an useful innings, but barring these two, none of the other Gymkhana batsmen could do anything substantial against the visitors' attack, Geoghegan and Heath having them completely at their mercy. The two bowlers bowled with great effect, maintaining a fine length practically throughout the innings, and they secured the very handsome analysis of five wickets for 17 runs and four for 20 respectively.

THE VISITORS' BATTING.

The visitors did better than their opponents, who were however handicapped by the retirement, through an injury to his fingers, of Hopkins, who had been bowling well. The visitors lost 8 wickets for a total only of 44, but thereafter Whitell and Lawrence made a fine ninth-wicket stand, adding 78 runs, when the innings was declared closed. Both played fine cricket contributing 39 and 26 not out respectively, and thus enabling their side to win the match.

Collett bowled very well for the Gymkhana especially at the early stage of the visitors' innings, but on Hopkins' retirement, he could not do much singlehanded. He nevertheless bowled very well on the whole, capturing 5 wickets for a little over 10 runs apiece.

The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Hopkins b Heath	4
S N Powell b Geoghegan	2
Collett c Hall b Heath	4
Lees l-b-w b Geoghegan	0
Mathews b Geoghegan	4
Kibblewhite (run out)	0
F P West (not out)	15
Prof. Sisson b Heath	1
Jessop b Heath	0
Quinn b Geoghegan	0
Johnson b Geoghegan	7
Extras	13
Total	50

S. & T. AND S. STAFFORDS.

Capt L A F Weigall b Hopkins	6
Cornfield c Lees b Collett	12
Cheetham b Hopkins	0
Heath b Collett	0
Hall b Collett	0
Porritt c and b Collett	9
Col. Geoghegan b Mathews	12
Griersley c West b Collett	0
Capt Whitell (not out)	39
Major Lawrence (not out)	26
Capt Edwardes did not bat	
Extras	18
Total (for 8 wkts.)	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Geoghegan	6	17	2	5
Heath	7	20	1	4

S. & T. and S. Staffords Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Collett	15	53	2	5
Hopkins	5	14	1	2
Mathews	4	9	2	1
West	1	6	0	0
Lees	3	8	1	0
Kibblewhite	2	12	2	0

HINDU GYM. V. ELPHINSTONE C C

VICTORY FOR THE ELPHINSTONIANS.

A cricket match was played between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Elphinstone Cricket Club, on the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday. The Hindu Gymkhana, who went in to bat first, scored 121 runs, and the Elphinstone team total was 147. The game thus ended in a victory for the visitors.

The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

P Vithal c Nallaseth b Bhappu	0
S M Dalvi c Damania b Balsara	13
Rajaram (run out)	14
D L Pupala b Bhappu	0
P Ganpat l-b-w Balsara	2
P Shivram c Balsara b Bhappu	6
M D Pai (capt.) (not out)	52
R A Wagle b Bhappu	16
V P Mehta c Daruwalla b Bhappu	1
R V Kothare (run out)	7
M H Rana l-b-w b Bhappu	5
Extras	5
Total	121

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Bhappu	23	48	4	6
Balsara	21	65	2	2
Damania	1	3	0	0

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

J Elchidana b Dalvi	39
S N Gandhy b Shivram c Dalvi	0
A H Wadia b Kothare	12
D K Kapadia (capt.) l-b-w Shivram	57
N P Pavri l-b-w Dalvi	0
B S Bhappu l-b-w Dalvi	0
S A Daruwalla (not out)	16
P D Nallaseth (run out)	1
F M Khambatta b Dalvi	0
D R Balsara b Shivram	5
P B Damania b Dalvi	4
Extras	13
Total	147

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	R	M	W
Rana	8	25	2	0
Shivram	15	35	3	3
Kothare	6	24	1	1
Wagle	6	28	1	
Dalvi	8	22	2	

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Royal Opera House: Howitt-Phillips' Co. in "Merchant of Venice" at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Seva Sadan Society, 10th Anniversary, Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, 5-30 p.m (S.T.)

Presentation of Congratulatory Address to Sir Lawless Hepper, Victoria Terminus, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 12.

Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 12-20 p.m. (B.T.).

Elphinstone College Concert, Excelsior Theatre 4-30 to 7 p.m.

Royal Opera House: Howitt-Phillips' Co. in "Merchant of Venice" at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 14.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubia, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday the 14th July, 1918. Registered Letters and Parcels will be accepted up to 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 13th July, 1918.

MONDAY, July 15.

Mails for E. A. E. Force Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded.

DAILY.

Exhibition of War Loan posters, War Loan Bureau, Esplanade Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Howitt-Phillip's & Co Matinee at 5 and night at 9-30 p.m. "The Aristocrat."

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 50

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Northern Express	12 30	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21
Kathiawar 3rd class Express ...	7 56	21 20

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

RADHABAI alias DHAKLIBAI widow of Eknath, Balkrishna Sazba, Paper Merchants, died at the age of 44 on the 9th instant at her own residence Sadashive Street, Girgaon at 4 p.m.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA.

By permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1-13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play to-day a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

THE SHAMRAO VITHAL MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships of Rs. 10 each per month tenable for one year have been awarded to the following three applicants:—(1.) Mr. Bhavanishankar Anant Bhat of Mallapur of the Wilson College, (2.) Mr Udyavar Anandrao of Karkal of the B. J. Medical School and (3.) Mr. Beharilal Ramjidas Hasteer of the Grant Medical College.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The management of the Palace of Varieties have arranged a big programme for the week commencing to-day. The chief attraction is a bright musical revulet entitled "Beaux and Belles", which will be presented by the talented artists of the Gaiety Revue Company, including La Belle Glady, a charming soubrette and dancer, who will make her first appearance at the Gaiety to-day. The revulet will be preceded by varieties, in which several artists will appear in songs and dance. The artists include Miss Eileen Grace, the famous actress from the London Pavilion Theatre, whose songs and dances have been a feature of the performances at the Gaiety for the last few weeks; Mr. C. Morris, the inimitable comedian, who has won great popularity with Gaiety audiences; Mr. F. Shirley and Miss Wilfred who have also become favourites; and Mr. Steve Buckingham the genial London comedian; and La Belle Glady, the fascinating dancer. The first performance will take place at the Gaiety at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

At 10 p.m. to-night the Palace of Varieties are giving a performance at the Town Hall, when the Gaiety artists, assisted by local amateurs will appear in a "pot pouri" of fine songs and dances.

LABOURING MOUNTAIN PRODUCING A MOUSE.

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSOOREE, July 10.

"The Advocate," Lucknow, characterizes the reforms as unsubstantial and not calculated to rouse enthusiasm. Dyarchy for provinces and bicameral constitution for the Central Government may please Mr. Curtis, not India. The compartmental provincial autonomy and complete central autocracy vouchsafed, remind one of the labouring mountain producing a mouse.

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And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

THE REFORM PROPOSALS.

As we are publishing to-day Mrs. Besant's analytical examination of the Reform Proposals of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, publication of the first of the series of our special articles, announcement of which was made yesterday, is deferred till to-morrow.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, 11th July, 1918.

"THE NEED FOR CRITICISM."

There is an amusing article in yesterday's "Times of India" on the Reform proposals entitled "The Need for Criticism." The title is very engaging and not less ingenuous, for when we come to read the article we find it to be a thinly disguised attempt to minimise the importance of the severe criticisms to which the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme has been subjected by the people and journals that really count. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, whose criticism of the proposals is not the least damaging that has been published, is strangely brought into requisition to sustain the plea that the proposals are after all only transitional and should be accepted in that broad view. The danger is, as a matter of fact, that while they purport to be transitional the scheme contains no guarantee in any single respect of measured advance at any period. There is only the provision for periodical—ten and twelve years—revisions by commissions which may recommend retrogression as well as progression. The transitional period, therefore, may last for half-a-century and any part of it may prove to be a transition to the rear. Apart from the merits of the Congress-League scheme itself this is a flat snub to the Congress demand for a definite guarantee of responsible Government within a certain period to be named in the statute.

Our respected contemporary tells us that "reckless rejection of the whole scheme is valuable only as an indication of the prejudice of those who express it," and loftily remarks that "the full report must be carefully studied by those who think they are competent to express an opinion owing to their experience of political or administrative work or their researches into the working of constitutions the world over." This is confining the right to determine to the *intelligentsia* with a vengeance. On looking further to find out who, besides our contemporary, can be qualified by these high standards to presume to have an opinion worthy of notice, we find that "there is ample evidence that those leaders of the people who are not biassed or influenced by the uncompromising record of their past utterances are prepared to study the scheme in a reasonable spirit." This is the first time we have ever heard that a political leader was compromised by the maintenance of uncompromising consistency in his utterances. But in India, apparently, if you want to be accepted as one of a charmed circle of *intelligentsia*, you must take no part in political agitation, lay low and say nothing. Then when others have done all the talking and all the agitation, and suffered all the stress and penalties attaching to an independent and patriotic course of conduct, you step forward into the limelight as though you had played a leading part in the battle, which others have fought for you, and proceed to lay down what is or is not acceptable as one of the "leaders of the people who are not biassed or influenced by the uncompromising record of their past utterances" because you have never uttered anything but "Jo Hookum!" This original method of manufacturing opinion has brought to the surface of the waters no less a person than the enterprising and precocious Mr. Phiroz Sethna, whose view is actually placed in the very forefront by the "Times of India" in its article among those that count.

We refer to the matter not because of its amusing aspect, but because we think it necessary to utter a word of warning to those who seek to deceive themselves and the public for whom they cater by a wilful refusal to deal with realities. The "Times of India" knows as well as we do, that it does not matter a row of pins what Mr. Phiroz Sethna thinks about the Reform Scheme, though he has, as a matter of fact, expressed some quite sensible criticisms damaging to the Scheme. They know also, as well as we do, that it does matter a great deal what, for instance, Mrs. Besant or Mr. Tilak, with their "uncompromising record of past utterances" think about it. And however distasteful the views,—prejudiced or biassed, if they like to think so,—of such leaders of the people may be to the "Times" and its friends, it is their views which both represent and mould the public opinion, which will ultimately determine the fate of the Scheme so far as its acceptance or non-acceptance by the bulk of Indian opinion is concerned. It would not only be more honest but more expedient to face this fact than to shut one's eyes to it and try to deceive oneself into the belief that Mr. Phiroz Sethna is a "leader of the people" because he has urged that the Scheme should be accepted as an instalment. The crisis and ferment of a year ago, which we take it nobody wants to see repeated, was primarily the outcome of the successful attempt of the bureaucracy and the Anglo-Indian press to persuade Lord Chelmsford and his provincial colleagues that the leaders of "uncompromising utterance" did not really count for anything. The entertainment of any delusion in this respect at the present juncture is fraught with the gravest danger and can do no good to any party.

THE INTERESTS OF THE MASSES—II.

We remarked yesterday that the insistence of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, in the scheme of reforms they propose, that the questions of land revenue and tenant rights should be left, as they are now, to the mercies of irresponsible bureaucrats, is based on the fiction that the educated classes cannot represent and are out of sympathy with the masses whom these questions vitally affect and that the interests of the latter can only be safely entrusted to the care of officials. We also stated that the melancholy history of Indian agriculture and the revenue system, as much as the record of the general administration, gives the lie direct to this shibboleth and demonstrates conclusively the truth of the verdict passed in effect by the Commissioners of the Mesopotamia Enquiry and by Mr. Montagu himself in his speech on the Mesopotamia debate. The bureaucracy is too much wedded to routine and red tape, too aloof from the people, and too jealous of outside criticism to profit from public opinion or discern opportunely the signs of the times. In other words, it stands convicted of having proved a complete failure in safeguarding the vital interests of the country which are something much more than preserving peace and order.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha and his collaborators, in their Note justifying and supplementing the Congress-League Scheme, quote a few specific instances and facts of administration from 1858 onwards which illustrate and support this verdict in a telling manner. Beginning with Lord Canning, they recall that after his death, Sir Bartle Frere, Governor of Bombay, speaking at a meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, on the 15th July, 1862, said of him that "while still engaged in extinguishing the last embers of the fiery ordeal, through which India had passed in 1857-58, he" (Lord Canning) "had recognized" the evils of the Indian administration, namely, its "excessive centralisation, exclusive composition, and the absence of those who could speak personally as to the wants and wishes of the native community." Lord Elgin who succeeded him, "is said to have felt the same and to have expressed, after a journey of eight hundred miles in the interior, his astonishment at finding the real condition of the country so different from the idea of it he had gathered among his Councillors at Government House." This was soon to find a tragic illustration in the Orissa Famine of 1866 during Lord Lawrence's Viceroyalty. Following on failure of the rains great scarcity prevailed in that part of the country. In the beginning of 1866 the distress was so great that the East India Irrigation Company began importing rice to feed their employees. The Indian Press kept on giving the alarm, but the Government disregarded it. The leading Indian newspaper of that time, the "Hindu Patriot," edited by Kristodas Pal, was described by the then Lieut.-Governor in uncomplimentary terms because it wrote on the distress and criticised the apathy of the Government. The Lieut.-Governor visited Orissa and on his return saw the Viceroy and assured him that all that appeared to be necessary had been done for the famishing people. Only when about a million people had perished and the tale of the famine reached England was it that the Secretary of State wired for an explanation and ordered an enquiry. A Commission was appointed to find out who was to blame. It found that "timely measures were not taken" and that "valid reasons were not adduced for this neglect." The Viceroy pleaded that he had relied upon the Lieut.-Governor. The latter in his turn, pleaded:

"If his Excellency means to say that he does not believe what I have said, what every witness examined on this point by the Commission has said, there can be no further room for discussion. But the fact is, as shown abundantly by the Commissioner's enquiry, that at that time no one feared that there was not food enough in the Province to last till the next harvest."

The Viceroy contended that the Lieut.-Governor should have attached more weight to the views of those who held an opinion contrary to that of the Board of Revenue and the local officials, while the Indian Press pointed out that the Viceroy could not escape responsibility because he had information of the famine from the newspapers. Of this episode the writers of the Note say it has been rightly observed that it "illustrates most forcibly the prominent defect in the constitution of the Indian Government, the excess of its bureaucratic element, its bondage to red tape, its exaggerated jealousy of external influence or non-official interference and the contracting effect upon the mind which long years spent in the official groove of departmental routine inevitably imparts."

The history of the great famine in nearly the whole of India in 1877 tells the same tale as the Orissa famine,—"how at first the Government of India was slow to declare a famine and admit the numerous deaths from starvation in spite of warnings in the newspapers, especially Indian, of the country, how the Government adopted, in spite of public protests the jail dietary of one pound ration for the famine-stricken, how in a Resolution they declared that the Government was not pledged and could not undertake to save every starving person, how on account of the public indignation to which it gave rise especially in England that declaration had to be virtually recanted subsequently by the Government of India." All this, Sir Dinshaw, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and their collaborators conclude, stands writ large in the history and the newspapers of the period. Since then, that history has, more or less, repeated itself, during every subsequent famine and period of scarcity,—down to the latest Kaira struggle,—and will continue to repeat itself so long as the Pratts and the Carmichaels rule the country and the system which has made them and sustains them in authority which is undeserved continues radically unaltered. In the next article we shall deal with another aspect of the indictment.

Notes of the Day.

Exit Kuehlmann!

The Wolff Bureau reports that the Kaiser has accepted the resignation of Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary. This evidently is the result of the deliberations of the prolonged Council of War which the Kaiser, von Hertling, Hindenburg and Ludendorff have been holding for some days past and to which Kuehlmann was, according to Monday's telegram, hastily summoned. The resignation of Kuehlmann who denies the possibility of a military victory means that the militarists have decided to make another desperate effort to secure a decision on the battlefield. That decision has in all probability been hastened by the growing discontent and distress among the German masses who are again to be lured by the promise of victory.

Sir Reginald Craddock's Latest.

An esteemed correspondent writes to us from Rangoon as follows:

"Please allow me to bring to your kind notice the fact that the Government of Burma are going to stop the entry of the "Bombay Chronicle" into the province, as they have done with "New India" and the "Hindu." Evidently your article on the "Shoe question on the Pagoda Platforms" has provoked them to undertake this step. The issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 17th instant, has been sent to me by the censor with the first leading article, the middle portion of the last column on page 8, and a small bit in column 4 of page 9 below the article 'The organisation of Japanese army and navy' cut off from the paper."

"Beyond the Power of Angels."

We confess that it was with some little curious interest that we turned to our file to discover the items in the issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" of the 17th June last which had roused the ire of the Rangoon censor,—and we were not disappointed! The secret is one which we are anxious to share with the public,—including the "subjects", as Lord Ronaldshay would say, of Sir Reginald Craddock. Our leading article in the issue of the 17th ultimo, to which our correspondent refers, was entitled, "Beyond the Power of Angels", and was devoted to pointing out, as our readers may remember, that the Committee, consisting of Mr. Justice Beachcroft and Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, which had been appointed to "examine the cases of persons in Bengal detained under the Defence of India Act" was foredoomed to failure as the procedure prescribed for it made it "beyond the power of angels" to do justice by their finding to the victims of the Bengal bureaucracy.

An Unpleasant Device.

The "middle portion of the last column on page 8" turned out to be a no less significant,—and from Sir Reginald Craddock's point of view, doubtless, a no less harrowing and disturbing—item. It was headed, "Hunger-strikers in Hazaribagh Jail," and consisted of a list giving the names and designations of the 36 State prisoners (under Regulation 111 of 1818) who had gone on hunger-strike in the Hazaribagh Jail. One can understand the anxiety of a Government bossed by such a personality as the present Lieutenant-Governor of Burma to prevent a knowledge of such unpleasant devices as a hunger-strike from filtering through to the people of his Province. The third item mentioned by our correspondent, however, is less easy to account for. In column 4 of page 9 below the telegram on "The Organisation of Japanese Army and Navy" we find three further *Reuter's telegrams*, respectively headed—"Russian Warships transferred to Sebastopol", "Persians in Turkestan: Protest against treatment by Soviets", and "German Merchantship at Callao."

Why "Protest"?

Which of these was the "bit" taken off by the Rangoon censor? As all the three items, being Reuter's double-distilled messages, are equally innocuous and unexciting, it is not easy to say why anything should have been cut out. On a balance of improbability, however, we vote for "Persians in Turkestan," and as the public will doubtless be edified to learn what the message was we will present it to them:

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 14.
Recd. 8 p.m., June 14.

A telegram from Moscow says the Persian charge d'affaires has presented a note protesting against the treatment of the Persian population by the Soviet representatives in Turkestan.

Probably what went against the grain of Sir Reginald Craddock's Government—on whose wisdom and inspiration the Rangoon censor is doubtless nurtured—was the statement that the Persian diplomat had "protested against the treatment of the Persian population by the Soviet representatives in Turkestan." Why on earth should anybody ever "protest" against the treatment that is meted out to them? That is a form of heresy whose very existence should be withheld from the knowledge of the "silent millions" who make up "Real India"! Is not *any* treatment good enough for some people? What impertinence then to "protest"!

The Result of Forbearance.

We may conclude with the following passage from our correspondent's letter which speaks for itself, and which we commend to the attention of the national leaders as well as of the Government of India:

"The Indian public here withheld the protest meeting in connection with the interception of some of the Indian Newspapers with the object that they should not embarass the Government at the present juncture. Now this seems to be the result. Sir Reginald Craddock seems to be bent upon curtailing the liberty of the Press as far as possible. It is a pity that Mr. Shastri's question on this subject was disallowed by the Viceroy. Our people feel depressed in the matter and they naturally look up to the Indian Leaders to help them."

Having given publicity to the above facts we shall not be in the least surprised to learn that "The Bombay Chronicle" is now permanently put on Sir Reginald's *index expurgatorius*, or that the Burma C.I.D. embark on an extensive house to house search to discover the bold bad miscreant who was abandoned enough to have written to us "protesting" against the amiable doings of his lords and masters!

Grants for Primary Education.

The Government of Bombay, as a press-note issued yesterday states, have decided to discontinue the contract system on which grants-in-aid to municipalities for primary education have hitherto been based. Since 1903, the ratio which the Government grant to a municipality for this purpose is intended to bear to the gross expenditure thereon has been fixed at 1 : 2, but, as Government themselves acknowledge, the gross expenditure of municipalities on primary education having considerably increased in recent years, the provincial grants which were last fixed six years ago fall far short of one-half of the increased expenditure.

An Improvement But Not Enough.

In future, therefore, Government grants to municipalities for primary education are to be revised annually on the basis of actuals of expenditure incurred during the preceding year, the increased grants being paid in the succeeding year. The new arrangement is an improvement on the existing one, though it does not meet the real difficulty of municipalities, which have undertaken, or are anxious to undertake, the extra liability of free and compulsory education, while their resources continue to remain as hitherto inadequate to meet the growing demands of their ordinary functions. That difficulty can only be met by Government agreeing to contribute not less than two-thirds of the increased cost of introducing free and compulsory education.

Abolition of a Bad Order.

The Government of Bombay are to be congratulated on their decision to cancel the order prohibiting the employment of matriculates in Government offices. The order was one of the numerous manifestations of the Prussian spirit which has continued to dominate the Education Department, having been prompted by the desire to coerce the University to abolish the Matriculation examination. The Government of Bombay having failed in their attempt, have succeeded in inducing the University to accept the scheme of a Joint Board of Examiners for the Matriculation and the School Final Examinations. Their present decision to do away with the unfair and invidious treatment of the matriculates is obviously the logical extension of this new arrangement.

Bengal People's Association.

We welcome the inauguration of the new association called the Bengal People's Association under the guidance of Sir Rash Behari Ghose. The necessity of starting the association at a moment like this could not be better demonstrated than it was by Mr. B. Chakrabutty, the president of the crowded and enthusiastic public meeting of Indian residents of Calcutta at which the association was inaugurated. "My answer to the question why it is thought necessary to start the association at this moment", he said, "is short and simple: Read the seven objects." These seven objects are:

1. To organise and develop the political life of the nation on a democratic basis.
2. To work for the early attainment of Responsible Self-Government in India as an equal partner with England and an integral part of the British Empire.
3. To promote the moral, material, industrial and political progress of Bengal in particular, and India in general.
4. To promote the study of political, economic and allied subjects, especially those which have reference to the living problems of Bengal or of India.
5. To foster the growth of healthy public opinion.
6. To act for and represent the people of Bengal in all public matters.
7. To cooperate with other persons and institutions in attaining the above objects or any of them.

The People's Judgment.

Apart from this, any one who has followed the course of events in Bengal during the last few moments will not be surprised that the starting of an association of this character should have been deemed necessary. Attempts have been and are being made in certain quarters not merely to influence, which is legitimate, but also to override, the views of the growing democracy in the country. It is essential, therefore, that democratic opinion should find loyal acceptance as well as effective and complete expression, if the progress towards responsible and representative government is to be made soon. As Mr. Chakrabutty said:

The people must be allowed to rely more and more on their own judgment and not on the judgment of the few; however qualified the latter may be. The few must not be allowed to impose their will on the many when public matters are under consideration and deliberation. It is the first and fundamental lesson of politics to learn to abide by public opinion expressed in an organised way. It is called the spirit of deference. Without this spirit of deference, democracy is impossible, representative government is impossible. We must therefore learn in the first instance to follow the ruling of the majority sportingly and loyally. Nobody has a right to take part in politics who has not learnt to obey the authority of the majority duly and properly expressed.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Sir Edward Maclagan has arrived at Government House.

The following officers were specially promoted to the rank of Major-General on the occasion of the King's birthday:—Brigadier-General Dunsterville and Brigadier-General C. E. Heudley, temporary Major-General W. B. James, Brigadier-General Clime, temporary Major-Generals A. Skeen, T. E. Scott and C. W. G. Richardson.

BRITISH AERIAL EXPEDITION

GOOD RESULTS REPORTED,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 4-50 p. m., July 10.

The Air Ministry states that aeroplanes on the 8th July successfully bombed an enemy aerodrome. Bombs were observed to burst on sheds and hangars. On the night of the 8th the enemy's aerodromes were again attacked with good results. Two hangars are reported to have been set on fire. Trains and searchlights were attacked at low altitude. All the British machines returned safely.

NOTHING TO REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9, 10-40 p. m.
Recd. 4-50 p. m., July 10.

In to-night's communique Field-Marshal Haig says there is nothing to report. Seven German machines were destroyed and six driven down out of control. Four British are missing. We dropped nineteen tons of bombs principally on the railway connections at Roulers, Tournai and Wavrin and dumps at Warneton and Bac-St. Maur. Practically no flying was possible at night on the 8th July.

FRENCH SUCCESS W. OF ANTHEUIL.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED.

ARTILLERY DUEL S. OF AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 5-35 p.m. July 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. July 10.

A French communiqué says between Montdidier and the Oise we carried out at 3-30 this morning a local operation west of Antheuil on a front of two and a half miles supported by tanks. We penetrated the enemy lines and carried the Porte farm and the Desloges farm. We advanced over a mile at certain points.

An enemy counter-attack on Desloges farm was repulsed and we maintained all the gains. Hitherto we have counted 450 unwounded prisoners including 14 officers.

South of the Aisne the artillery duel continued active during the night in the Chavigny farm region where we again made progress and took a score of prisoners. There was reciprocal artillery fire west and north of Chateau Thierry, especially in Hill 204.

THE VILLERS-BRETONNEUX SUCCESS.

ENEMY MORAL SENSIBLY LESSENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 10.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters wiring to-day says the spell of dry weather was broken last night by violent thunderstorms ending in terrific hailstorm. The only retaliation the enemy has hitherto attempted for the Australian success at Villers Bretonneux has taken the form of a heavy minenwerfer fire.

Prisoners captured in this sector paid a high tribute to the weight and accuracy of our shellfire, in consequence of which they were without rations for two days by which their moral was sensibly lessened. Prisoners also reported that there was considerable confusion in the rear of the line.

AEROPLANES AS SUPPLY LORRIES.

So difficult was the rationing of the German outpost line in the face of our fire that the enemy was forced to use aeroplanes as supply lorries, a box of bully beef and biscuits being dropped in mistake from a hostile lowflying plane on one of our forward posts. This is the first time that such a practice has been followed on the western front.

OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL RAID E. OF ARRAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9, 1-0 p. m.
Recd. 7-45 a. m., July 10.

A British communiqué says the London troops carried out a successful raid eastward of Arras, taking a few prisoners. The enemy artillery was active against the positions recently captured southward of the Somme.

BRITISH SUBMARINE ATTACKED BY AEROPLANE.

SLIGHT DAMAGE INFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. July 10.

The Admiralty states that a British submarine while patrolling off the east coast was attacked on the afternoon of the 6th by five enemy seaplanes with bombs and machinegun fire. The submarine only suffered slight damage and was towed back to harbour by another submarine. One officer and five men were killed.

ENEMY FAILURE IN CHAVIGNY FARM.

530 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 10, 1-40 a.m.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 10.

A French communiqué says: South of the Aisne an enemy counter-attack against the positions we carried in the regions of Chavigny farm failed.

We took 530 prisoners in yesterday morning's attack west of Autheuil and captured thirty machine-guns.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

NOT TO BE RE-EMPLOYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. July 10.

The German War-Minister, Stein, in the Reichstag stated that Germany had accepted the conditions whereby the exchanged British, French and German war prisoners were not to be re-employed.

MR. CLYNES APPOINTED FOOD CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 10.

The Press Bureau states that Mr. Clynes has been appointed Food Controller.

ALBANIAN ACTION CONTINUES.

ITALIANS DESTROY SEMENI BRIDGES.

MANY STRONG POSITIONS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 10.

An Italian communiqué says the Albanian action continues. On the left wing after artillery preparation in which the British monitors effectively participated the infantry from the lower Vojussa carried after a bitter struggle, the heights between Levani and the Pojani monastery. Meanwhile the cavalry attacked the enemy in the rear and destroyed the Semeni bridges at Metali. We captured Fieri also strongly defended the positions of Cafaglava and Corocof also the heights of Cafadevris at the head of Tomorica. Prisoners now exceed 1,300.

ITALIANS ADVANCING ACROSS VOLJUSA.

AUSTRIAN ADMISSION OF PRESSURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. July 10.

A wireless Austrian communiqué says the pressure of the enemy forces advancing across the Vojusa continues.

There has been fighting south-westward of Berat in connection with which the French gained ground on the upper Devoli.

ENEMY ALIENS IN BRITAIN.

COMMONS' COMMITEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 7-45 a. m., July 10.

The Premier's Committee of six members of the House of Commons, which has been investigating the alien question, recommends the immediate internment of all male enemy aliens over 18, unless there is a medical or other definite cause for exemption, the repatriation of the women of enemy origin, except those whose husbands are exempted, the immediate dismissal of all persons of enemy origin employed in Government offices and the prompt closing of enemy business.

All the changes of names by persons of enemy origin since August 1914 are to be inoperative until six months after the war

CALL TO "FIGHT AND PRAY."

AMERICAN CATHOLICS ENTHUSIASTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 10.

NEW YORK.—The Catholic War Council has issued a call to "fight and pray" signed by American cardinals. It declares that all American Catholics are enthusiastically working for the prosecution of the war. If nation will fight like heroes and pray like saints, America will lead the nations to victory. It calls on Catholics to say "Angelus" thrice daily for the guidance of the nation and the welfare of heroes.

CONTROL OF EASTERN OPERATIONS.

PROPOSED FOR INDIAN GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 6.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 10.

In the "Morning Post" Colonel Repington suggests that the Government of India, strengthened as much as necessary, should be given control of Eastern operations. He would like to see Dominion representatives in India since Australasia is deeply interested in the conduct of the operations in the East.

CZECHO-SLOVAKS MOVING WESTWARD.

AUSTRO-GERMANS' SEVERE REVERSE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 10.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The Czecho-Slovaks under General Dietrichs after disarming the Bolsheviks here moved westward and encountered rear Nikolaievsk a large force of Austrian and German prisoners and Bolshevik troops. The battle resulted in a heavy enemy defeat with big losses. General Dietrichs occupied Nikolaievsk and disarmed the population.

APPLICATION OF SPANISH ESPIONAGE LAW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 10.

MADRID.—As a first application of the Espionage Law the Ministry has prohibited the publication of the news of the movements of merchantmen.

KING ENTERTAINS DOMINIONS' REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 10.
Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 10.

After a visit to the Western front of all Dominions' representatives, their Majesties entertained the following to dinner at Buckingham Palace to-night Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Massey, Mr. Cook, Mr. Smith, Mr. Meighen, Mr. Calder, and the Maharaja of Patiala. The remainder will dine with their Majesties on 12th July.

KUEHLMANN'S RESIGNATION.

ACCEPTED BY KAISER.

QUESTION OF SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 10.

COPENHAGEN.—The Wolff bureau reports that the Kaiser has accepted the resignation of Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary. Hintze, Minister at Christiania, is mentioned as his successor.

MIRBACH'S MURDER.

SIGNAL FOR A BIG REVOLT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. July 10.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Berlin says the murderers of Mirbach took shelter in a building occupied by the social revolutionaries defended by machine-guns. The impression is growing that the murder was a signal for a big revolt of social revolutionaries, fighting with whom is occurring in Moscow. Details are lacking.

MOSCOW IN SIEGE.

SEQUEL TO MIRBACH'S MURDER,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 10.

BALE.—A telegram from Berlin says: A state of siege was proclaimed in Moscow on July 7th. Railwaymen refused to strike as requested by the Socialists on the eve of the revolt. The station, telegraphs and the Post Office were recaptured from the Socialists by the Bolsheviks in the morning and the leaders arrested. They include Marie Spiridovna who confessed that Mirbach was murdered by terrorist members of the party in order to provoke the annulment of the Brestlitovsk treaty.

The rumours of a revolution in Petrograd and Jaroslav are denied by the Government

GERMANY AND BAKU.

PLEA FOR OCCUPATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. July 10.

A significant report is appearing in the German press of the Bolshevik cruelties at Baku which it is alleged necessitate German occupation of this rich district.

CONSULATES AT VLADIVOSTOK.

ALLIED LANDING TO ENFORCE NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. July 10.

A telegram from Vladivostok says British, Japanese and American landing parties enforced neutrality in the neighbourhood of the Consulates.

THE UKRAINIAN CRISIS.

GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. July 10.

The Ukrainian Government has resigned.

IRISH COURT-MARTIAL CONCLUDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 10.

The court-martial of Dowling is concluded. The accused did not give evidence but his counsel addressed the court. The findings will be promulgated in due course.

IMPROVEMENT IN CONVOYING MERCHANTMEN.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS TO HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 9.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 10.

In the House of Commons Sir Chiozza Money said the results of convoying merchantmen continued to improve. Over thirty and a half million allied and neutral gross tonnage had been convoyed home since June 1917 with losses of 1.31 per cent. The homeward foodstuffs lost since January 1918 were only 1¾ per cent.

Lord Robert Cecil stated that nothing which had occurred in connection with the Dutch convoy could be regarded as the abandonment of or modification of the right of search, the vital importance of which the Government fully recognised. The Government agreed as a special act of courtesy towards Holland to allow the convoy to pass provided passengers were confined to the Netherlands Government officials and their families and that no enemy goods or mails were carried, conditions to which Holland agreed and secured considerably more than could be obtained by the right to search. Holland had been informed that this must not be regarded as a precedent.

MR. ASAF ALI.

THE STORY OF ARREST.

A STATEMENT OF FACTS.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, July 9.

Mr. Asaf Ali has issued the following statement:—

Inundated by inquiries regarding the facts of the criminal proceedings taken against myself and Pandit Neki Ram Sharma for the alleged contravention of the local Government's muzzling order, I set down some details:—

Owing to the Congress work the Home Rule League, Delhi, has been working at a high pressure. Accelerated activity frequently caused me to address large public meetings. On June 10th, I promised my audience an appeal for volunteers for the Reception Committee. On the 12th, about an hour before I audience I received the following order.

"Whereas in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, there are reasonable grounds for believing that Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-Law, Delhi, has acted and is about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and the Defence of British India, the Chief Commissioner is hereby pleased to direct under Section 3 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, that the said Asaf Ali shall, until further orders, refrain from addressing any public meeting in the Delhi Province."

Accordingly I wrote to the Secretary of the Home Rule League to explain my inability to address the meeting to the public and make my excuses. How the news was received has already appeared in print. I attended the Sub-Committee of the Reception Committee of the Congress that evening and then drove to the *Dharamshala* were I wa sto have spoken but sat through the evening a dumb spectator. It transpired afterwards that Pandit Neki Ram Sharma too had received similar orders. The Pandit is an outsider, but his public and patriotic spirit had brought him to Delhi, where he won popularity after several plain speeches. He is a man of patriotic courage.

Another public meeting came off on the 15th and was attended by myself and Pandit Neki. Ram, while we rigidly observed the laws of inertia regarding our vocal and other demonstrable powers, for we were fully conscious of the fine thread by which the damocles' sword hung over us. Meanwhile I continued attending my Sub-Committee meetings confined to the members of the Reception Committee.

WHAT TRANSPIRED AT HOME RULE DAY MEETING.

On June 16th fell the Anniversary of the Home Rule League and according to our custom we called a meeting of our members. We have over 500 members on the rolls, but about half the number attended the Anniversary, strictly confined to our members. Some 50 and odd members had joined the League that day, before the meeting came off. Our League's office being small, we held the meeting the *Dharamshala* and posted a strong guard to check the cards of the members and to keep the non-members vigorously out. Miss L. Gweiner, our Vice-President, took the chair at the appointed time and after formal proceedings called on me to address our members, Pandit Neki Ram Sharma was also present and asked me before the commencement of the proceedings, if the Chief Commissioner's order left us free to talk to our League's members. I assured him that was so, or the Chief Commissioner would have narrowed his direction still further. Besides our Anniversary was a strictly private affair. The public meetings I have pressed in Delhi have never fallen below 5,000 in the open air and below 3,000 in the *Dharamshala*, although they have usually gone above 10,000 right up to 15,000 and higher figures. While our League's meeting was on the Police tried to force their way in, but our guard told them if they infringed the Laws, they would meet with the treatment they deserved. So they desisted, but vowed vengeance and laid seige to the premises outside the closed doors. Litterally thousands of persons were sent away disappointed from the door.

LETTER TO CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

I addressed the following letter to the Chief Commissioner in connection with the muzzling order

"You have been pleased to say that there are reasonable grounds to believe that I have acted and am about to act in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and the Defence of British India. Whatever the degree of the reasonableness of such grounds of belief and whatever the competency of the agency which furnished the material for those grounds, I respectfully beg to enter a categorical and emphatic traverse against the accusation framed against me *exparte*. In the short spah of my public career, I have scrupulously refrained from saying or doing any thing which might lend colour to ambiguity. I have spoken and written in support of the principles for which humanity is being bled to death and the altar of civilization is in a deluge of blood and tears. I have said or written nothing which could justify the charge preferred against me. The vigilant agency, on whose version of facts the authorities generally rely, may claim infallibility, but I have good reasons to doubt both their probity and the standard of their competency to appreciate and report on higher political work. I aver that my enunciation of the principles and the aims for which the Allies are fighting has been adequately comprehensive to leave no room for misinterpretation. I have certainly said that I am first for my country and then for the Empire, but that I hope is not an expression which might justify the view expressed in your order. I take pains to be unequivocal when the principles seem in peril of a perverse construction. The fact that I offered myself for the Citizen Army, for the defence of British India and appealed in the press for recruits cannot, I am sure, be construed as an act prejudicial to the public safety

(Continued on page 8.)

The Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme.

MRS. BESANT'S ANALYSIS.

(FROM "NEW INDIA.")

The feeling which arises on reading the proposed Reforms is one of profound disappointment that a magnificent opportunity of knitting together Great Britain and India has been thrown away, and a new gulf of distrust has been dug between the two Nations. Britain's claim that she is fighting against Autocracy and for World Liberty is shown to be false, so far as her own Empire is concerned, and no pretences of a goal of Responsible Government, existing somewhere in a dim and distant future, can veil the ugly reality that the declaration of policy made on August 20th, 1917, is but one more of the long roll of pledges given to India and unredeemed by England; for the Supreme Government is left indefinitely autocratic and worse than it is now, and we are sarcastically asked to remind ourselves of the proverb, "Delhi is yet afar off." Yet Delhi has known conquest.

The Reforms are conceived in a wrong spirit and start from a wrong standpoint. The spirit is petty and grudging; apparently it seeks how little it can give, not how much is due to India. The whole scheme breathes distrust of India's capacity to manage her own affairs, and the necessity of guarding her from herself, and from the consequences of her own follies and blunders for the sake of "peace, order and good government," the perpetual excuse of tyranny. While the spirit is wrong, the standpoint is correspondingly mistaken. There is no recognition of India's right to Self-Determination. England is to determine the measure of Freedom which is good for India. The writers do not seem to realise that India is not a beggar, seeking for generous alms, but a Nation seeking for Justice. India claims the right for which England asserts that she is fighting, for the winning of which she has claimed and is claiming, Indian blood and Indian treasure—the Right of a Nation to be the arbiter of her own destiny. England's claim to gauge India's capacity and to keep her in leading strings through a future of unknown length, is a denial of every principle for which the Allies have been fighting, and for which India has fought, believing that England's professions were true.

To come to details:

PROVINCIAL EXECUTIVE COUNCILS.

"In each Province the Executive Government should consist of two parts. One part would comprise the head of the Province and an Executive Council of two members." One of these two is to be a European official, the other an Indian, *not necessarily an elected member of the Legislature*. Moreover the Governor may appoint "one or two additional members of the Government as members without portfolio," but they are to be "members of the Government with the status and authority attaching to such office." Hence the Governor may have three European officials instead of two as now, while there is still to be only one Indian member. This "Governor-in-Council" has charge of the "reserved subjects." The second part of the Government is "one member or more than one member, according to the number and importance of the transferred subjects, chosen by the Governor from the elected members of the Legislative Council. They would be known as Ministers. They would be members of the Executive Government, but not members of the Executive Council."

On this I remark:

The Indian Executive Member should be responsible to the Legislative Council, as he should represent Indian opinion on the Executive Council, and should resign on a vote of censure. He will be worse off than he is now, as he may be one to four and he represents nobody—a hopeless position and an undignified?

The Governor and his two, three or four Councillors form an autocracy, responsible to none and able to control all. The trust placed in them is as remarkable as the distrust of the Legislative Council. The two, three or four Englishmen can always control the one Indian. The Legislative Council is given the form of power without the substance; it can be over-ruled under easily available pretexts—order, peace, good Government, necessity, and the like. The Governor remains an all-powerful legislator, controlling the most important portfolios. He further chooses an elected member of the Legislative Council who acts as Prime Minister; that is right, as belonging to the Prerogative. If there be a Ministry, he chooses the whole of it; that is wrong and unworkable. The Legislative Ministry thus becomes the creature of the Executive during the life of the Legislative Council, being appointed for its term.

Moreover the decisions of the Ministers, though called "final," are "subject only to the Governor's advice and control. We do not contemplate that from the outset the Governor should occupy the position of a purely constitutional Governor who is bound to accept the decisions of his Ministers." Yet even this would not have been very dangerous, as they are his nominees. There is some pretty talk about "our hope and intention" as to mutual co-operation, but we think of the iron and earthen pots. Let us take comfort in the thought that there will be "an Instrument of Instructions" issued to Governors, and let us hope that they will be good and obedient to these.

The "Prime Minister" should be chosen as representing the majority of the elected members, should be the Leader of the House, and should choose his own colleagues. The salaries of Ministers should be on the Estimates. (Five years hence, see "Further Changes," the Legislative Council may ask for this.) The Governor should have no place in the Legislative Council, which should elect its own Speaker. If the Ministers are appointed for the term of the Council, they are really part of an irremovable Executive; as the Legislative Council does not control the purse, it has no power over this irremovable Executive, which is thus left entirely free to go its own way, without any safeguard against the abuse of its authority. The transferred subjects are to be decided only by the Governor in concert with these irremovable Ministers, who "should feel responsibility for conforming to the wishes of their constituents" though they are not responsible. They must make-believe very hard. The transferred subjects are thus practically withdrawn from the Legislature, and responsibility, even in these, is illusory. The Governor and the two Executive Members manage the reserved subjects and the Budget.

The division into reserved and transferred subjects has little to recommend it, since both are controlled by the Governor and his nominees. The Legislative Council merely plays at legislation, and remains the powerless body it has always been.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES.

Each Province is to have an enlarged Council, with "a substantial elected majority, elected by direct election on a broad franchise, with such communal and special representations as may be necessary." The word "substantial" is very vague, as an official element is to be appointed by the Governor, "no larger than is considered necessary for the transaction of business." A pious wish is expressed for the establishment of a "convention" that on transferred subjects officials should not vote, but there is to be no "rule." There is manifest a constant anxiety lest "inexperience" should make mistakes. Resolutions are not to be binding, but at some future time Ministers will become "accountable."

The arrangement by a Committee of details, such as the number of Government nominees, of franchises, of constituencies, makes doubtful the value of a Reformed Council. The machinery which shapes it is left in hands other than its own. A wide extension of the territorial franchise with specified special electorates, a majority of elected members of at least four-fifths, are necessary conditions of the first Reformed Councils. It should be the work of these to deal with franchises and constituencies for subsequent Councils, seeing that Indians understand the needs and conditions of their own Provinces far better than the British Parliament can understand them

RESERVED AND TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

Another Committee is to decide what subjects may safely be "transferred" to the second part of the Executive Government. The non transferred remain with the Governor-in-Council.

This extraordinary and entirely novel way of dividing up legislation and administration into two collateral or parallel compartments, one assigned to the Government and one to the Council, is an ingenious device for placing power without responsibility in the hands of the Governments, and responsibility with little power in the hands of the Councils. It is a striking proof of the profound distrust with which the English regard the passing of any power out of their own hands into those of Indians. It preserves bureaucratic authority while making the Councils, unpopular, and as "the interests of good Government" will be decided by the Government, the phrase will prove as elastic as the "public interest" which disallows inconvenient questions, and "the interests of public safety" which lead to the internment of political agitators.

Even in transferred subjects, the wishes of the elected representatives are only to prevail normally, not universally. They can be elected by the Governor, as we have seen. In fact the elected members are to be like a dog on a string, always liable to be pulled up. Such a position is undignified; will breed continual friction, and will lead to exasperation and disgust. Is it right that an Indian should be kept in leading strings as though he were a child or a fool, as though the British, not the Indians, were the Natives of India, and therefore were entitled to manage their own land? Not content with these checks more "safeguards" are to be invented to limit still further the modicum of power allowed to the Councils on these subjects. A more fruitful source of friction than this division with its "good government" and its "with safety," it would be difficult to devise.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

This method of avoiding public discussion and the initiative of members is becoming more and more discredited in the West. President Wilson, in his little book of popular lectures, argues that the removal of important subjects to Standing Committees diminishes the value of Legislative Assemblies, and prevents full discussion in open Council. If all questions of policy and all important schemes are to be referred to these, legislation will be influenced more by private compromises than by healthy and informing open discussion.

LEGISLATION ON RESERVED SUBJECTS.

On these subjects a Grand Committee is the real legislating power; the Committee is to consist of from 40 to 50 per cent. of the Legislative Council, the Government nominating a bare majority, comprising not more than two-thirds of officials. A Bill dealing with reserved subjects may be referred to this Committee, and when the latter has passed it, it is to be reported to the Council who may discuss it, but not amend or reject it. A time limit is appointed, and then the bill passes. But the Council may record a resolution on it, to be transmitted to the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, that may or may not influence them. The subjects can thus be withdrawn from the Legislative Council, save for the innocuous resolution that it may pass. Between the Standing Committees and the Grand Committees, the Council

(Continued on page 8.)

MONTAGU-CHELMSFORD REFORM SCHEME.

(Continued from page 7.)

majority will not be of much practical value.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget is to be laid before the Legislative Council but the Council is practically impotent. The Governor can override it on the elastic plea of "the peace and tranquility of the Province or any part thereof." No one seems to see that these are even more important to the members of the Council than to the Governor. There is no provision for securing adequate funds for the transferred subjects. since the Executive Council frames the Budget. Reserved subjects may be over-financed and transferred subjects starved. There are no "safeguards" provided for Indian interests, limiting the autocracy, while they are plentifully provided for increasing its authority.

There is a distinct statement that the "Governor-in-Council must be empowered to obtain the supply which he declares to be necessary. *The Legislature has not the power of the purse.*"

With a Budget framed by the Executive which may be voted on by resolution by the Legislative Council, and "restored" by the Governor for "the peace," etc., questions of importance arise:

May new appointments be created and included in the Budget by the Executive?

May English reserved appointments be made more costly, and Indian appointments starved?

FURTHER CHANGES.

The Government of India after five years "may" transfer reserved subjects to transferred, and, in cases of serious "mal-administration, transferred to reserved. So even the modicum of power first granted is lent, not given. "Further changes" should go forward, not backward. The Councils are to be allowed to ask that the salaries of Ministers should be voted yearly. Requests by resolutions are generally ignored, and a request after five years for so elementary a right is humiliating. Moreover the Government of India in its new and more reactionary form is not the right authority to transfer subjects. The fact that the little freedom supposed to be given is liable to be withdrawn, makes India a child, who may be deprived of a privilege as a punishment for naughtiness.

FURTHER PROGRESS.

At the end of a second five years a Statutory Commission is to be appointed to consider how far "complete Responsible Government in any Province" may be established. That is the grand finale. Provincial Responsible Government "may" be granted after 10 years, if a Statutory Commission should think fit.

Can anyone seriously suppose that ten years hence India and England will still be in such relative positions. that a Statutory Commission shall travel over here to decide whether India has reached the level of Provincial Autonomy? I fancy that the patience of India will not last through ten years more, only to receive Provincial Autonomy at the end, if the verdict of a Statutory Commission be favourable. The presumption of such slavish patience shows little knowledge of the condition of India today.

POSSIBLE IMPROVEMENTS.

Happily, the proposals are not yet endorsed by the Cabinet, nor drafted as a Bill, and we may obtain sweeping changes by strong agitation. If the Council of State and the Council of Princes (as affecting British India) were abolished; if the control of the purse were given in the Supreme and Local Legislative Councils if a four-fifths elected majority in both Councils were given; if the Executive Council were half English and half Indian, the latter from the elected members; if provincial finance and that of the transferred subjects were secured; and if a date for full Home Rule were fixed; then the new Bill might be discussable and satisfactorily improved. As it is, the proposals are impossible. There are also two possible "safeguards" which would lessen the harmfulness of some of the worse points in the measure: (a) The institution of a Standing Parliamentary Committee, to which all disputes between the Government of India and the Local Governments, between the Executive Council and the Ministry, between the Legislative Council and the Executive especially on the Budget, the transfer of subjects and other possible conflicts might be referred. Such a Committee would be more or less impartial, and would, at least, not be a party to the dispute. (b) The allocation of subjects as reserved and transferred should be done by a Commission on which progressive Indians are in a majority, or, at the worst, are well represented. These changes would slightly improve the measure.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The Reforms proposed are not only inadequate; they are re-actionary. The Legislative Assembly is to have 100 members, only two-thirds of whom are to be elected; these are to represent and work for 250 millions of people. The House of Commons has over 700 members (under the last Act) to legislate for 45 millions. They are to have no power over the Budget; that means that Customs, Excise, all the great sources of revenue are to remain outside Indian control. The tariff may still be used to hamper Indian industries and to protect foreign ones. The progressive ruin of India, by subordinating her interests to those of Great Britain and the Empire, is to continue indefinitely.

To render India's supreme Assembly still more helpless, a State Council, or Second Chamber, is to be created with a minority of elected members, 21 elected against 29 nominated. Of the latter 25, half the total strength of the Council, will be officials, and four non-officials. Of the minority, 15 are to be elected indirectly, and six are to be elected directly by special electorates of Muhammadans, Chambers of Commerce and great Landowners. The State Council is the "Supreme Legislative Authority." The Indian Princes are to have a Council and have joint meetings with the Council of State when common interests arise. In fact it is to serve as a drag on a coach which is always climbing uphill.

If the Legislative Assembly passes a Bill prejudicial to peace, order, or good government—so well do the framers of the scheme think of the good sense of the highest but one legislative body in the country—the Government may render it innocuous in the Council of State, with its safe Government majority. Otherwise the Assembly prevails. There is to be at least one more Indian in the Executive Council—two against five—and a limited number of elected members may be appointed to posts like those of Parliamentary Under Secretaries of State. They will thus be removed from the popular party, for the old weary struggle between Autocracy and Representation is to continue.

There is to be a Privy Council.

No hint is given that there is to be any end to this arrangement. Despite the proclamation of August 20th 1917, Responsible Government for India has vanished from the scene, and Irresponsible Government is given a new lease of life. There is no sign that the Government of India is to be Indianised. It remains foreign.

SUMMING UP.

The Scheme fails in breadth of treatment and grip of principles. It makes changes enough to provoke Anglo-Indian antagonism but not enough to satisfy Indian Patriotism. It fixes no date for complete Responsible Government, and does not even suggest that Responsible Government is a future goal. On the contrary, it is likely to perpetuate irresponsibility, unless a strong and persistent agitation is immediately set on foot to compel fundamental changes. The whole attitude of the framers is wrong, and reminds one of a boy on the brink of the sea, putting a foot in and hastily withdrawing it, afraid to plunge in and breast the waves. The scheme is penetrated with distrust of Indians, and the desire to keep all real power in the hands of Englishmen. It is a tinkering with small reforms, instead of putting out a bold and statesman-like measure, which would have fulfilled the promise given. It will probably arouse much opposition, but certainly no enthusiasm, and the perpetuation of "guidance" from British hands will prevent the ablest and most independent men from coming forward, and will perpetuate the breed of place-hunters and sycophants.

India wants, and intends to have, Self-Government, Self-Determination, and at the best the scheme offers a doubtfully improved British Government in the Provinces for another 10 years, with the certainty of continual friction, ending in the possibility of Provincial Autonomy. The Government of India is disimproved, and Autocracy is fortified by the additional trench of a Second Chamber.

The Scheme is unworthy to be offered by England, or to be accepted by India. It is petty where it should have been large, banal where it should have been striking. There is about it no spacious and far seeing statesmanship no constructive genius, no vision for India of even future evolution into freedom. Her sons have died that others may enjoy the Liberty denied to them; she has outpoured her treasures to purchase the freedom of other Nations, while her own children remain in bondage to a foreign Government. To her alone in all the world, Peace will bring no blessing and no joy, for it will bring no liberation, but only the likelihood of increased foreign exploitation and a lower status among the Peoples of the world.

ENTIRELY UNACCEPTABLE SCHEME.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH MR. TILAK.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 9.

Interviewed by the Poona representative of the Associated Press of India regarding the reforms, Mr. B. G. Tilak said:—

"The Montagu Scheme is an entirely unacceptable scheme. Being only the Curtis scheme in a slightly modified form, it will not satisfy anybody. As a war measure it cannot be expected to prepare India with a reasonable time to defend itself and the Empire. It is no Home Rule scheme at all. It violates the principle of self-determination which is conceded in the report even to India. All the objections against the Congress-League scheme apply with greater force to this scheme.

APPEAL TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

"I think," said Mr. Tilak, "we must now take our case to England and appeal to the British democracy. As it is, it is only a miserable cheese-paring proposed in the interest of the bureaucracy whose vested interest must always remain adverse to our aspirations. It seems that Mr. Montagu has eventually yielded to his bureaucratic surroundings in India and has utterly failed to take a thoroughgoing course in practice consistent with the principles which he admits in the report. Of course, he differs from Lord Morley in theoretically recognising India's aims and aspirations and also England's duty and so far has furthered the cause of Home Rule, but as a practical statesman he has not left Lord Morley far behind. I don't think the scheme deserves the dignified name of a scheme of 'responsible government.'

"I am," concluded Mr. Tilak, "greatly disappointed with it and urge upon our people the necessity of standing fast by the Congress ideal and to make efforts for its realisation by making every endeavour to place the question before the British public who are the ultimate judges in this case and whose decisions the Cabinet and the bureaucracy are bound to obey."

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.

Recd. 12 Noon, July 10.

"The Times" (Unionist) commenting on the Indian reform scheme says it is a remarkable document and constitutes in itself a justification, if any, were required of Mr Montagu's mission for, certainly no more important and able state paper has been submitted in our time to the British people as regards India. It offers a bold scheme of constructive statesmanship which requires the closest study, for only the closest study can show how far the principles laid down are effectively carried out in practice.

Its ultimate success or failure will depend upon the Indians themselves. It gives them real work to do and makes them accountable for how they do it. Great will be the responsibility of those whom the report calls "The politically-minded classes." If rejecting once for all the dangerous counsels of impatient visionaries and bitter fanatics, they respond wholeheartedly to this generous appeal the trust placed in them will be justified and India will be carried a long stage forward along the road whereon we are pledged to set her feet.

The "Daily News" (Liberal) says whatever may be the result of the report it will stand out permanently in history as one of the great state documents of the world. The success or failure of the scheme will determine the whole course of the history of India for good or evil. It is baro justice to acknowledge that British statemanship in this Report has faced a great issue fairly and has not been found wanting in courage or wisdom.

The "Morning Post" (Conservative) dislikes and distrusts both the report and its chief author. The proposals, it says, undermine the foundation of British rule in India, namely, provincial administration of which the British magistrate-collector is the trusty servant.

The "Daily Chronicle" (Radical) says it is not a document that can be hastily judged yet no forward-looking man can study it without feeling that it is epoch-making. It stands for one of those tides of national opportunity which taken at the flood lead to making great history but which, if missed, may never recur. We hope the Government lose no time in bringing the subject fully before Parliament and deciding their course of action.

The "Daily Telegraph" (Unionist) in the course of a long analysis of Indian reforms says it must be remembered that the assumptions and their corollaries on which the whole policy rests are accepted by few of those who study the problem of Indian Government. The new proposals seem even worse fitted to obviate difficulties than the preceding scheme. The journal concludes by acknowledging that though it does not agree with it the scheme as a whole is a conscientious attempt to effect a wide-reaching reform in the Government of India. It has, any way, the merit of recognising the necessity of preserving the ultimate decisive authority of British Government.

The "Daily Express" (Unionist) refers to the sound statesmanship in the report.

The "Manchester Guardian" (Liberal) emphasises the importance of the whole question and states that it cannot be postponed even in war time. The scheme is described as great and courageous which, though, it may not satisfy the more extreme nationalists, is far more democratic than the scheme of the Congress which looks rather to the substitution of Indian for British directorate than the extension of governing powers to new classes of the community. The proposal is regarded as constituting one of the boldest and far-reaching schemes of enfranchisement ever proposed which ought to receive the most energetic support from those whose hopes and needs it is designed to meet.

LONDON, July 7.

Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 10.

The "Observer" says: The policy of bold but balanced reform of the Indian Government now revealed is a great project of timely creative statesmanship in true succession to our best achievements in harmonising Empire and Liberty. Its adoption in its main lines would bear high witness that the moral genius and constructive power of the British people are not only unabated but are emerging still greater from the war.

CARICATURINGS IN REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 10.

In an article on the basis of responsible government the "Tribune" says: "The report does not compare the present Indian conditions with those of England, France or America when they began to exercise the function of responsible government." It regrets that Indian political organisations have been caricatured and that Mr. Montagu did not accept the Congress invitation to witness the strength and enthusiasm of the assembly.

The "Punjabee" says that the proposals contain the germs of future progress will be admitted by all, but it cannot, at the same time, be denied that it should be the object of all such schemes to make the path for progress as smooth and swift as possible. It continues, "The country should urge with one voice for the modification of the scheme on lines which would avoid pitfalls."

"ENGLISHMAN'S" FULMINATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Referring to the suggestion made in the reform proposals of increasing the number of Indians in Government posts the "Englishman" asks what change has taken place since the introduction of the Morley-Minto scheme or the sitting of the Public Services Commission? "The only difference that we can see is that the Indian politician has become more vociferous, more irresponsible, more violent in his speaking while the press has followed suit, but the amount of advance in the capacity for self-government in constructive criticism as distinguished from the destructive variety, and industrialism (?) is practically yet too highly placed. Constitution-makers recommended that so high a proportion as 33 per cent. of the superior posts should be recruited in India and this number should increase at the rate of one and a half per cent. every year. In addition to this figure, Indians can be recruited in Europe so that within a very short time, within, perhaps, a decade, the preponderating proportion of European recruits will have disappeared. while in twenty years the proportion of European recruits for the higher ranks may be approaching diminution. The tendency of the report is, of course, to eliminate the European from the Indian Civil Service."

"IT IS STILL 1918."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

Commenting on the reform scheme the "Statesman" says: "The reforms have been propounded mainly in order to satisfy the extremists' views. The results of an attempt to pacify the malcontents are precisely what might have been expected. Those who aimed at impracticable and impossible remain as before critical of Government and, what is worse, suspicious of their good faith. Dissatisfaction is intelligible for those who, by endless vociferation, persuaded themselves that the millenium was at hand, are naturally disappointed to find that we are still in the year 1918. But suspicion is altogether inexplicable. Whatever may be thought of the report—and with much of it we have little sympathy—no one can read its pages without being impressed with the sincere anxiety of the authors to make a definite advance towards the ideal laid down in the announcement of August 20th, 1917."

BOMBS ON ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND.

AN AERIAL ENGAGEMENT FOR 55 MINUTES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 9.

Recd. 12-45 p.m., July 10.

The Admiralty states that the aircraft between July 4th and 7th dropped six tons of bombs on Xeebrugge and the docks at Ostend and Bruges and also bombed four destroyers and four torpedo boats near Zeebrugge.

Sixteen hostile machines attacked one of our formations but we destroyed three and drove down three. All of ours returned. Seven hostile machines attacked three of our large seaplanes. During the engagement lasting 55 minutes two enemy machines were destroyed.

FUTURE OF INDIGO INDUSTRY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.

Recd. 4-50 p. m., July 10.

In a letter to the "Times" Professor H. E. Armstrong says that the indigo dyers of the United Kingdom have had an opportunity of testing natural indigo and are agreed that though it cannot be used for light shades as the impurities lessen the brilliancy of the tone, it is even superior to synthetic material for heavy shades. A considerable quantity of the paste is now being offered to the dyers at the price of the synthetic product of the same indigotin content.

The recovery of the Indian indigo industry will probably depend far more on agricultural developments than on mere improvements in manufacture. Trustworthy estimates seem to show that given the proper crop yields indigo can be made and sold at prices at which competition of synthetic indigotin need no longer be feared and if all concerned cooperate, Professor Armstrong firmly believes that we shall be able to recover and hold a natural indigo industry.

GUAM ISLAND SWEPT BY TYPHOON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 10.

Recd. 10-40 p.m., July 10.

The island of Guam was swept by typhoon on 6th July. The loss of life was small but much property was destroyed and crops were devastated.

THE LATE SULTAN.

We are asked to announce that the "Sooyem" ceremony of the death of the late Sultan Mahomed V. will be performed at the Jame Masjid at 9-30 p.m. to-night and the "Ziarat" ceremony at 10 a.m. to-morrow at the same mosque. To-morrow (Friday) after the midday service the customary special prayers in memory of the late Sultan will be offered at the Jame Masjid and the Mahomedan shops will remain closed the whole day. In the Id *Khutba* to-day and in the *Khutba* of the Friday service henceforth, the name of the new Caliph, Sultan Wahiduddin, will be mentioned.

BHARAT STREE MAHAMANDAL IN BOMBAY.

A meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Monday to consider the advisability of opening a branch of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal in Bombay. Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhuri in explaining the objects of the Bharat Stree Mahamandal said that it was intended to establish a federation of Indian women through one common society with branches all over India, having for its subjects the establishment of Indian Ladies' Halls at all its branches, fulfilling the special needs of Indian women by opening educational classes, establishing hostels for women students, assisting to promote the spread of literature, and arranging lectures for the benefit of women, and opening of an information bureau regarding the work done by women in every city. Mrs. Rasikmani Desai moved a resolution that a branch of the Bharat Stri Mahamandal be started in Bombay. The resolution being seconded by Mrs. Mabarani Shankar Sharma and suported by Mrs. Lukmani, was passed. Mrs. Powri then proposed that the Bombay branch of the Bharat Stri Mahamandal take up the work of opening a hostel for ladies in Bombay which being seconded and supported by Mrs. Khushalkar and Mrs. Dharamsey Thakur, respectively was also carried. It was then resolved to open a depot for the sale of ladies' works the proposition was moved by Dilshad Begum, seconded by Jamnabai Govindji and supported by Maganbhai Manekchand, Dilshad Begum agreeing to organise the sales depot. The Vanita Vishram has offered to place a suitable room at the disposal of the Mahamandal for opening the depot. The Kirloskar Sangit Mandal gave a benefit performance on Tuesday night in aid of the Bombay Branch of the Bharat Stri Mahamandal.

MR. ASAF ALI.

(Continued from page 7.)

or the Defence of British India.

I may before concluding this, draw your attention to an omission which occurs in the said order, accidently I presume, and is, I am sure, the result of the clerks' scanty familiarity with polite forms of address. I suppose it is needless for me to observe that members of the English Bar are entitled to the same form of address as members of the Civil Service, the omission of which may not be altogether free from unnecessary misinterpretation. But it needs no further comments from me.

I shall anxiously await the opportunity of meeting the evidence which led to the passing of the order in question."

On July 6th I was placed under arrest for having offended against Rule 5 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915, and the details of my arrest and subsequent release on bail etc., have alretady been communicated to the Press.

BASELESS PROCEEDINGS.

It will be clear from my statement of facts that the proceedings taken against myself and Pandit Neki Ram Sharma are baseless and my statement in the Court will be this, identical one with the supplementary comments regarding a vast number of facts bearing on the attitude of the authorities against me. We have as good a case as it could possibly be and once again we will prove ourselves emphatically in the right.

In the end, I must offer my grateful thanks to those who have come forward with offers of support and also those who have evinced their sincere solicitude for me and the cause of the country.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

COMMISSIONER'S ACCUSATIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 10.

Mr. P. L. Orde, Superintendent, C. I. D., has laid the following information, before the District Magistrate of Delhi in Mr. Asaf Ali's case:—

On the 10th June, 1918, Pandit Neki Ram Sharma and Mr. Asaf Ali were served with a notice under section 3 (c) of the D. I. (Consolidation) Rules, ordering them to abstain from addressing any public meetings until further orders in the Delhi Province. On the next day, at a public meeting Mr. Shanker Lal, Secretary of the Home Rule League, announced that Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram would speak at a private meeting on 15th June, admittance to which could be obtained by payment at the door of the Dharamshala. This idea was abandoned and a public meeting was held instead. Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram did not speak at this meeting. Mr. Shanker Lal announced that those who wished to hear Mr. Asaf Ali speak, should attend a private meeting of the Home Rule League in the Dharamshala Lachhmi Narain on 16th June. Only members of the Home Rule League would be admitted, but those who wished to attend could become members of the Home Rule League by paying the life subscription of Rs. 1-4 at the door of the Dharamshala.

This meeting was accordingly held on 18th June. A number of witnesses can be produced who will state that they paid Re. 1-4 and enrolled themselves as members of the Home Rule League at the door of the Dharamshala and listened to the speeches delivered by Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram. More witnesses will state that they were present at the Dharamshala as travellers at the time, and listened to the speeches without paying anything. Two constables of the C. I. D. were also present, disguised as travellers and listened to the speeches.

Between 250 and 300 persons were present at the meeting. I have consulted the Public Prosecutor (Mr. Suraj Narain, Bar.-at-Law), who considered that the meeting cannot rightly be described as a private meeting and that the prosecution of Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram under section 5 of the D. I. (Consolidation) Rules is likely to succeed. The information is undated.

ORDER SERVED.

On 29th June, 1918, the Chief Commissioner passed the following order:—

Whereas an order under section 3 (c) of D. I. (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, was duly served on Mr. Asaf Ali, Barrister-at-Law, directing him to abstain from addressing any public meeting in Delhi until further orders, and whereas Mr. Asaf Ali is stated to have addressed a public meeting on 16th June. The Chief Commissioner hereby consents under section 30 of the aforequoted Rules to the initiation of proceedings against Mr. Asaf Ali.

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Beadon, D. M., issued non-bailable warrants against Mr. Asaf Ali and Pandit Neki Ram Sharma and on 6th July he passed the following order:—

"The case (1) Crown v. Asaf Ali, (2) Crown v. Neki Ram, will be tried in the Court of the A. D. M. I fix the date for July 17th."

In passing this order I wish to allude for the benefit of the Magistrate to two matters:—

(a) The facts and evidence against both accused are the same, but under the law they cannot be tried jointly unless they agree to be so tried. (b) The Defence of India Act is the most important Act on the Statute Book at the present time. This is fairly obvious from the preamble to the Act. In these circumstances the Government as by law established have the right to demand that in the event of any of his Majesty's subjects being found guilty of any offence against that Act, punishment should be condign.

An earthquake shock was fel in Rangoon at the same time as at Calcutta. No damage was done.

SPECIAL CONGRESS.

TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY NEXT MONTH.

DECISION OF PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday evening in the Rooms of the Presidency Association Mr. Tilak was voted to the chair.

The first item on the agenda was in refefence to the holding of the Special Session of the Congress in Bombay. On the proposal of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded by Mr. Gulabchand, the meeting confirmed *nem. con.* the invitation of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee to the All-India Congress Committee to hold the Special Session in Bombay.

It was next resolved that the session should be held about the second or third week of August, the actual date to be fixed in consultation with the All-India Congress Committee.

The next resolution related to the formation of the Reception Committee and it was resolved that the members of the Provincial Congress Committee, on payment of a fee of Rs. 30 each do form the Reception Committee with power to add to their number.

By another resolution the following Provisional Secretaries were appointed subject to confirmation by the Reception Committee:

1. Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.
2. Dr. D. D. Sathaye.
3. Mr. M. R. Jayaker.
4. Mr. N. M. Samarth.
5. Mr. Umar Sobhani.
6. Dr. A. S. Erulkar.
7. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas.
8. Mr. Syud Hossain.
9. Dr. M. B. Velkar.
10. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.
11. Mr. S. G. Banker.
12. Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Kanji.
13. Mr. Ratansi D. Morarji.
14. Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thakersey.
15. Mr. A. V. Thakkar.
16. Mr. U. K. Trivedi.
17. Mr. N. V. Gokhale.
18. Mr. M. S. Captain.

The following additional members of the All-India Congress Committee were then elected.

Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel, (Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. B. Deshpande (Belgaum).
Mr. C. V. Vaidya (Kalyan).
Mr. Krishnalal N. Desai (Ahmedabad).
Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay).

There was a keen competition for the efection to the All-India Congress Committee and a large number of names were proposed including those of Mr. Setalvad, Hon. Goculdas Parekh and others.

The meeting was then dissolved, with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

NATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU.

WHERE TO GET FORMS OF APPLICATION

In connection with the National Service Bureau of the War Purposes Board, forms of application for offers of service are to be obtained from the following:—

The Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
The Secretary, Bombay Presidency Trades' Association.
The Secretary, European Association.
The Secretary, Anglo-Indian Empire League.
The Secretary, Women's Branch, War and Relief Fund.
The Secretary, Y. M. C. A.
The Secretary, Y. W. C. A.
The Secretary, Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.
The Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam.
The Secretary, Hindu Gymkhana.
The Secretary, Parsi Gymkhana.
The Secretary, Servants of India Society.

For the present, pending the establishment of the office of the Bureau in the New Customs House, all application forms when filled in should be addressed to The Chairman, National Service Bureau, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Association of University Women in India, Bureau of Work has been taken over by the National Service Bureau, and all women applicants should in future apply direct to the office of the National Service Bureau.

AMALGAMATION OF ANGLO-INDIAN BODIES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 10.

A largely attended meeting of the members of the Anglo-Indian community was held this evening to consider the desirability of the amalgamation of the Anglo-Indian Association, Anglo-Indian Empire League and all bodies representing the community. Major Pickford presided and read letters from thirty-two gentlemen all in favour of amalgamation. It was passed unanimously that in the best interests of the community the amalgamation of the bodies representing the community is highly desirable. After discussion regarding the desirability of the society for Bengal irrespective of other provinces, it was resolved that the councils of the Empire League and the Anglo-Indian Association with power to co-opt should be asked to take steps to give effect to the resolution already adopted so far as it related to Bengal.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The first round Football Shield Competition concluded to-day with only two matches on the Dalhousie ground. The College after having the better of the game lost to R. F. A. Battery by one goal. On the Calcutta ground the Home team beat the Town Club by two goals to love, although the day's play teams were about the level.

Serial Story*

A WILD HARVEST

BY ANNIE S. SWAN

(Author of "Gates of Eden," "The Ne'er-do-Weel," etc.)

(SPECIAL FOR "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.")

SYNOPSIS OF INSTALMENTS I—V.

John Howorth, whose daughter Sylvia is finishing her education in Switzerland, is left head of a factory by the death of the senior partner, his cousin Reuben Howorth. On his way to see his cousin's widow John encounters Reuben's eldest son, Max, who is home from Oxford, making love to a girl whom he fails to recognise. This is Annie Cartledge, with whom he has been meeting secretly for some time. Reuben's widow tells him that Max is leaving Oxford to take up his work at Sleath Mills. She also mentions that her son detests Macdonald, the manager at the factory. Max obtains a substantial cheque from his mother in order to settle his debts at Oxford. John Howorth discusses the situation with Macdonald. Luke Cartledge finds that his daughter is deceiving him. Sylvia returns home, and Mrs. Howorth and Max call to see her. They are surprised by her beauty. Macdonald is also a visitor at Windridge. Luke Cartledge determines to send Annie to her aunt in Carlisle for a time.

CHAPTER VI.

ANOTHER TRYST.

Annie Cartledge gloomed, when her father, arriving home after ten o'clock, and finding her still by the kitchen fireside, told her she would make ready to go to her Aunt Lydia at Carlisle on Saturday.

Time was, when she would have gladly welcomed such a change, for she was fond of her aunt, and had all a young girl's love of novelty. But now she resented being treated so

"I'll go, feyther, because tha says I mun," she said quietly. "But it's not reet to treat a woman-grown like that. Besides what'll tha do, live in a muck hole till I coom back?"

"What happens me is of nowt account again what happens thee, lass," Cartledge made answer. "A man can fend for hissel."

"I've nivver seen the one that could wi' a grain o' comfort," she snapped back. "An' hoo lang will I bide at Carlisle?"

"Till tha learns to behave theysel," answered Cartledge curtly, and Annie gloomed again.

No blame could be attached to Cartledge here. He was at his wit's end, in a mortal fear lest harm should befall his one ewe lamb, and in great doubt as to the best manner of dealing with the crisis. His own heart, clear as noonday, his standard of conduct so lofty, he could barely understand the workings of a nature that would play with fire. But his lack of understanding did not harden him; underneath the brevity of speech, his aching heart had tender wells of compassion for his wayward girl. If only he could wrap her in his arms, as of old time, when she was a fretful baby, disturbing his night's rest, all would have been well. Such longing has surged in many an anxious parent's heart, and brought him no nearer solution of the problem of a wayward and drifting child.

Annie, after having laboriously, and with certain difficulty concocted a letter to be posted on the morow, as early as it was possible for her to find a means, slept soundly. She had nothing but the slow resentment of being found fault with to keep her awake. Next day she obeyed the housewifely instincts inherent in her, and cleaned Marigold Cottage from top to bottom. She also looked out all her father's clothes, and put them so that he could find what he wanted easily, and packed her box ready against Saturday's journey. She was not uncheerful. At dinner time Cartlede was pleased and relieved to find her face free from gloom, and her smile ready to greet him.

"I've seen to most things, feyther. What I'm most concerned aboot is they clothes. I've put away the winter flannels ooten the drawer, so's you don't get them mixed, and ivverything's clean noo. It's more'n than'll be said ov it when I coom back. When am I coomin' bck? Am I to stop as long as Aunt Lydia will hev me?"

"Till I fetches thee, lass, or writes to tell thee to coom," he answered. "It'll be fine at Carlisle the noo, and thou can mek theysen o' use to Aunt Lydia in the shop."

Annie suddenly leaned her arms on the table and looked across at him with her big serious rather wistful eyes.

"Feyther, as I'm gaan to please thee, an' nivver sayin' a word, though if I refused what could tha hev done, wilt tha do summat for me?"

"In reason, theer is nowt I winna do, lass," he answered, and something seemed to choke in his throat. She looked so young, and winsome and innocent, so like a child again that his whole being was stirred.

"Weel, say nowt to Aunt Lydie aboot why I'm coomin' to Carlisle. I should hate it, an' feel as if I was in gaol. Aunt Lydie is good, oh yes, and I do like her, an' Uncle Joe too, but I should hate 'em to know. Did tha say owt in the letter?"

"Nowt. I said as how I'd tell her when we coomd."

"Well promise me tha won't, feyther, then I'll go cheerful an' stop or tha bids coom home. I've not done annything wrong. It't only been a bit of foor as anny girl might hev had, and theer beant anny need to punish me so hard fur it. Besides," she added, with a charming frankness, "it won't do anny good. Punishing folk nivver does, only mekks them angry an' sore, and eggs them on to do worse."

Cartledge could not deny the truth of this observation, and he was not at all difficult to persuade to his daughter's way of thinking. Indeed his own pride had been galled when he sat down to write the letter to his sister, and after much cogitation he had merely said that he thought a change would do Annie good, and that as he had not seen either her or Joe for two years, he would make an opportunity of bringing Annie himself on Saturday, and would spend the Sunday with them. Further news he would give them when they arrived, if in the interval no telegram should come forbidding the visit.

The telegram came at the earliest moment, expressing Aunt Lydia's lively delight at the prospect of seeing her relatives at such early date, and promising them the warmest of welcomes. Cartledge was pleased with the idea of Annie not wishing the real reason of her sudden visit to be divulged. It appeared to him to indicate not only a proper pride but a sense of shame over the episode which was altogether praiseworthy and to be encouraged. That Annie could be guilty of any real duplicity he would not at that stage have believed. His guileless nature did not know how swift the necessity for deceit provokes and extends the imagination to undreamed-of flights.

After supper that night Cartlege took a walk down to the works again to inform Mrs. Fairweather how happily the arrangement suggested by her had been made, and Annie seized the opportunity to keep a tryst on her own account, a tryst she had made by her letter, but which she was not certain wold be kept by her lover. He was at the appointed place, however, looking a trifle put out.

"So the cat is out of the bag, Annie," was his greeting, "I blame that beastly Macdonald and on other. But I'll get even with him, don't fear."

"Macdonald isn't the only one," said Annie shrewdly, "I don't mind going to Carlisle for a little till father gets rid of his suspicions, but you'll write to me, won't you, Max?"

"Yes, of course, if you assure me it is safe to do so, but you must on no account write to me until I give you leave, and tell you where to address the letters. My mother saw that one, and asked me where it came from."

"Did you tell her?" asked Annie breathlessly.

"We *don't* think," was Max Howorth's careless answer. "But don't fret, Annie. When I begin my travels, which will probably be sooner than we expected, for if I don't get out soon, it's certain I'll do something to that sneak Macdonald, we may be able to meet quite naturally, and easily, not in Carlisle town perhaps, but just outside it. That'll be my route likely, so that your poor old father instead of hindering us has just arranged it all as to give us opportunities."

Annie's eyes sparkled. She had not foreseen such a contingency, having very little actual knowledge of the possibilities of a traveller's life. Her willingness to accept the visit to Carlisle had indeed been partly due to the knowledge that in any case she would have to be parted from her lover soon, when he started travelling for the firm.

"What sort of an old gorgon is that aunt of yours?"

"What?" asked Annie, puzzled by the word.

"I mean will she act as a sort of spy, do you think? Has your father put her on your track? I mean, are you to be kept in leading strings?"

"No," said Annie spiritedly, "I said I'd go if he didn't tell Aunt Lydie a single thing about it; that I wouldn't go to gaol, which it would be like if she did know."

"Then she is of the gorgon order?"

"Aunt Lydie's a dear, and I love her very much. Then you will write to me, Max? and not go forgetting all about me, and falling in love with that lovely cousin of yours."

Max laughed.

"She *is* lovely, don't you think?" pursued Annie eagerly, and with just a touch of wistfulness which betrayed her anxiety.

"She's too raw, perhaps, he answered. "In ten years time, perhaps, she may develop into a fine woman. But she's been wrapped in cotton wool too long, and can't say 'bo' to a goose. I like a woman with a bit of spirit in her. That ass Macdonald had the cheek to poke his nose in at Windridge last night, when anybody but an outsider would have grasped the fact that it was a family occasion. If a servant has business to discuss with his master he should confine it to business hours, and so I told my Uncle John."

"And what did he say?"

Max did not answer. As a matter of fact he had not said anything of the kind to his Uncle John, who would have resented such a speech with his own quiet dignity.

"Perhaps he went there because he was invited," suggested Annie, interested she hardly knew why in the occasion, and above all in the central figure of it. Her flying glimpse of Sylvia Howorth as the carriage had driven past, had filled her with a vague discontent. It was not that her master's daughter had been grandly dressed, a tweed travelling coat, and a stitched hat of the same with a pheasant's golden wing in it, set back on the head, so that the beautiful soft frame of her bright hair was visible, had been simple enough. It was the air that had perplexed Annie, the refinement and the almost unearthly charm of the sweet young face, embodying purity and girlish charm in every feature.

"So you don't think her so very pretty," she repeated. "Perhaps she isn't when you get close. You'd rather have me, wouldn't you, Max, after all?"

Max had plenty of loverlike speeches on the tip of his tongue, and rolled them off glibly to the complete satisfaction of the foolish girl, who trusted him so completely. At the same time he felt a secret relief at the idea of being separated from her for a space, for just of late he had felt that there was some danger in their frequent meetings. At any moment some hint of it might come to his mother's ears, which until hi svear of probation was over was the last thing to be desired. He knew how angry she could be, and how drastic her metohds of showing her displeasure. It was absolutely essential that he should keep in her good graces. They said good-bye in a few minutes' time, Max vowing all sorts of things, and promising faithfully to take the very earliest opportunity of seeing her at Carlisle, even if he had to arrange his journey specially. There could be little or no difficulty about that, as a man once on the road is practically his own master and can pick and choose the hours of his journey, and the whole disposal of his time, so long as he accomplishes the object for which he is sent out. They had met that evening at a place called Dingley Dell, a quiet little valley midway between Polgarth and Windridge. There was a right of way through the dell, and it was a favourite lover's walk, for which reason it had been rather avoided by Howorth and Annie Cartledge of late. But it was at all times the most convenient spot for their meeting, especially when the evenings were dark. The right of way led straight through from Wrotham to Dingley, a little hamlet three miles distant where some of the Sleath employees lived. Returning from a visit he had paid to one of the men on sick leave, Graeme Macdonald overtook Annie Cartledge just after she had parted from Howorth, and as he bade her good evening he privately wondered what she was doing there, wondered, and guessed the truth.

Out of sheer curiosity after he had seen and recognised her he turned back and walked the full length of the path as far as the stile where it turned into the Polgarth wood, and just there he met Howorth. It was just light enough for the two to recognise one another, and immediately the colour flamed in Howorth's cheeks. If Macdonald had come up from Wrotham or even across from Windridge, then undoubtedly he must have met Annie Cartledge, and would doubtless draw his own conclusions.

"Evening," said Macdonald briefly.

"Evening," retorted Howorth sullenly. "What the devil are you doing here at this time of night? you're trespassing!"

"I think not, it's a common right of way," answered Macdonald easily, "I've come across from Dingley."

"From Dingley? you're going to it, you mean. Dingley's down there, not across the way you have come."

"No, I turned back."

"Why did you turn back?"

"I don't know," answered Macdonald, then reflecting that it would be better to have it out, he said bluntly, "I've just met Cartledge's girl. Mr. Max, it's a pity, isn't it? Her father is anxious about her, in fact, he's sending her away from Wrotham on your account, and he can't spare her. It's a poor amusement that makes another man suffer."

It was a most injudicious speech, which nothing could excuse, and Macdonald ever afterwards cursed himself for his folly in having made it. For it did not do the smallest good, but only served to raise Max Howorth's wrath to the boiling point.

"Look here, you damned sneak, if you don't get out I'll go for you," he said thickly. "You've never ceased to pray into my business since I came here. Oh, if I only had the power to throw you out, but the power is going to be mine, then by God, I'll use it."

Macdonald merely smiled. He recognised that he had just made a mistake, and that he had better not intensify it by further speech.

"I ought not to have spoken, as you say, it's no business of mine, but Cartledge is my friend, and I forgot myself. Good evening I shan't offend again."

He turned on his heel and walked off, and Howorth proceeded towards the house in a state of rage that could find no voice.

He had no doubt at all but that Macdonald would use his knowledge against him would probably tell his uncle and would do his utmost to fan the flame of his anger against him. When two natures are hostile to one another there is little chance of justice being done on either side. Macdonald had no special desire to put a spoke in Max Howorth's wheel, he was only honestly desirous of working happily with him, if it were possible, but at the same time his Highland blood was hot, and he was of too independent a nature to stand the constant and humiliating snubs to which Max subjected him. He had welcomed the idea of Max gaining some experience of the firm's travelling business, knowing it would afford at least a temporary relief from what was becoming an intolerable strain.

While Howorth passed a wretchedly uncomfortable evening at Polgarth, sure in his own mind that Macdonald would lose no time in using the incident for the furtherance of his own ends, Macdonald, spending an hour at Windbridge never so much as mentioned his name. Of late he had spent many evenings at Winbridge. During the period of his loneliness without his daughter John Howorth had begun to depend very much on the young Scotchman who was always bright and companionable, and so truly a gentleman that it was a pleasure to associate with him. Many a happy evening they had together, many a good game of billiards, and the last words Howorth had spoken to him the previous evening had been these.

"Come over just as you've been doing, Mac. My daughter's home-coming must make no difference. You will always be welcome, remember that."

It was not necessary for Macdonald to call that evening to inform his master about the welfare of the man at Dingley, but it served as an excuse. And he was received so cordially that he felt glad he had yielded to the impulse. It was a stronger impulse than usual, for the desire to see Sylvia Howorth again was uppermost. She had simply charmed him last evening by her winsomeness. He was shown into a small drawing-room, which Howorth had had refurnished as a boudoir for his daughter, and where he was to find himself welcome at all times. He was smoking a very choice cigar in it now, Sylvia sitting on an ottoman stool at his feet. Upon this very intimate scene, Macdonald was ushered, and while it pleased him to be treated thus without ceremony, he had a slight feeling that his visit was an intrusion.

"I must apologise, but I was on my way back from Dingley, where I've seen Kirby. He'll be ready for work on Monday without doubt. I'm afraid there has been just a little malingering, but I've given him a good talking to, and I don't think he'll offend again."

"What's malingering, Mr. Macdonald?" asked Sylvia promptly, extending her hand without getting up from her stool.

"Pretending you are ill when there isn't very much the matter," answered Macdonald, thinking how well the little blue fillet in her hair suited the demure and beautiful head.

"I must malinger, I think, to bring this tiresome father of mine to a proper frame of mind," she said saucily. "Whenever April comes again I shall be very ill, and nothing but Venice will cure me, do you hear, wicked father?"

"I hear. Find a chair, Mac. This is all I get from an ungrateful hussy after spending over a hundred pounds on a boudoir for her."

"How do you like it, Mr. Macdonald?" asked Sylvia. "Isn't it perfectly sweet, though I do think if Daddy had remembered that there is a little red in my hair, he would have chosen blue for the walls instead, of pink."

"Where is the red?" asked Macdonald, greatly daring carried back in memory by the sweet intimacy of the scene to a remote castle in the Hebridean seas where his sister Elspeth made just such sunshine for the father they both loved so dearly.

"It's there," she said, giving her head a toss. "In the daylight I will show you. But come, tell me about this malingering man. How very wicked of him! is he lazy then, and doesn't want to work?"

"Yes, that's his only actual disease. I do believe."

"And what did you do to him?"

"Gave him his ultimatum. Return to work on Monday or no work. He'll be there," said Macdonald easily.

Sylvia shifted her position on the ottoman so that she could see his face.

"Father has been telling me how good you are to the men, Mr. Macdonald, and how much you have done for them, since you came," she said soberly, and now was more like the solemn-faced maiden he had seen the previous evening. "And he has been telling me too, about that wonderful and delightful housekeeper of yours, who thinks you can do no wrong. When can I go to see her?"

"Any day," murmured Macdonald in accents of delight, foreseeing many delectable occasions in the ugly house by the works.

"Jean will be in the seventh heaven at the prospect. I had to describe you to her this moning, Miss Sylvia, just as if you had been away for years and years."

"And how did you describe me, honest Indian, now no malingering?"

Macdonald redened a little, and laughed in slight embarrassment. "I won't malinger. I only refuse to confess," he answered, whereat she laughed aloud, the sweet sound awakening echoes through the quiet room.

"After that I think you hardly deserve to see the snap-shots of my Italian journey, but some of them are so funny. I should like you to see them. May I fetch them Daddy?"

"Sure."

Howorth's eyes followed her with a very vivid look in them till she closed the door.

"She's so like her mother, Mac," he said in a voice which trembled slightly. "It's at once a joy and a torture to see her. But she left me a child, and she has come back a woman."

"She's incomparable, there isn't anything to touch her in Wrotham," said Macdonald involuntarily

"But it is a great responsibility, Mac, to have a young life like that in one's care. It's a mother she needs. I couldn't sleep last night for thinking of the immensity of that need."

"She has never known a mother's care, sir, and you, if you will permit me to say it, are a very exceptional father," said Macdonald, with an air of sincere sympathy which conforted John Howorth.

"I do my best, but it's a very poor best a man can do where a girl child is concerned," said Howorth a trifle heavily.

Macdonald did not answer for a moment. Something seemed to strike him chill. It was the thought of the other lonely Wrotham father grappling with the problem of his maiden-child.

But Sylvia entered all smiles and life, and the momentary gloom was swallowed in the radiance of her presence.

(To be continued on Sunday the 14th inst.)

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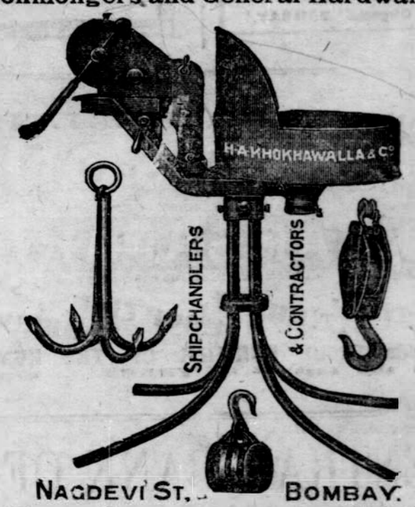

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, July 6th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	11,730,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	361,000
East Indian ,, ,,	111,000
American ,, ,,	2,225,000
Other ,, ,,	65,000
Total Sales	9,000
East Indian Sales	1,800
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	54,000
,, ,, Forwarded	2,700
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	..
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	80,000
East Indian Afloat	3,000
Total Afloat	138,000
Egyptian Sakellaridis	28.82

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 6th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	2,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	6,600
,, to Continent	22,000
Futures at New York July	27.24+50
,, Oct.	24.62+55
,, Jan.	24.17+95
Spot Cotton at New York	31.20+50
,, Orleans	30.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	27.20+45
,, Oct.	23.70+86
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	99⅛

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	18,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	12,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	77,000
,, ,, to Japan	5,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,044,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	790,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Nine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest "day to day loans	3
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	56
Rupee Paper 31 % Nominal	47
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	65½ Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	55½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, July 6th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£88 Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % Nov.	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 6th.

WHEAT.

Wheat—No change.

RAPESEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Afloat Value	590
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lb. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal.
Tone of Rapeseed	600

LINSEED.

Tone of Linseed:—Not quoted.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter Nominal	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	15/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July.-Sept. Sellers	17/1½

Tone:—Easier Tendency.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Value	3/1
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sellers	2/3

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 10th, 1918,—5-30 p.m.

	Basis Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-35	0 0 0	7 9 0
,, Cawnpore 70-32	54 0 0	7 9 0
,, Karachi Bansie	0 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	....
,, Cawnpore	7 8 0	....
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 12 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 1 0	8 6 0
,, Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	75 0 0	....
,, Gujar 75-25	....	....
,, Gujar 50-50	....	....
,, Black	....	....
Poppyseed, White	11 0 0	....
Groundnuts	44 0 0	....
Mowraseed	4 0 0	....
Barley	36 8 0	....
Castorseed	56 0 0	11 12 0

Forward:	Rs. as. p.
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8 7 0
Linseed May	9 15 0
Linseed Sept.	9 2 0

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, July 10th, 1918

	Rate per lb Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1—0—13
Shapurji No. 12	1—0—6
Simplex No. 10	1—0—4
Edward No. 10	1—0—4
Light Houses No. 6	0—14—10

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 10th 1918.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
,, Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 5m/s	1 8 7
Fcs. Demand	203
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	218½
Shanghai	312½
Japan	147
Singapore	155½

Market quiet.

These rates are unchanged on account of Ramzan-Id (Mahomedan) Bank holiday.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th July 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.776 Inches
Temperature of Air	88.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0 ,,
Dew Point	76.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.704 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	5.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80.6 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	158 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.74 ,,
Do. do. year	26.02 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 10th July 1918	0.00 ,,

THE WEATHER.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of week.	Day of month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.	Day of week.	Day of month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	July						July				
Wed.	10	m	0 10	26	6	10		m 6 3		16	0
			0 40a	28	11			7 2a		17	11
Thur	11	m	0 50	26	6	11		m 6 38		16	6
			1 20a	28	6			7 36a		17	10
Fri.	12	m	1 27	26	2	12		m 7 10		17	2
			1 49a	27	11			8 7a		17	11
Sat.	13	m	2 2	25	9	13		m 7 41		17	11
			2 16a	27	4			8 40a		18	2
Sun.	14	m	2 39	25	3	14		m 8 15		18	9
			2 42a	26	8			9 14a		18	4
Mon.	15	m	3 20	24	9	15		m 8 54		19	8
			3 10a	26	11			9 52a		18	6
Tues.	16	m	4 7	24	4	16		m 9 41		20	6
			3 44a	25	6			10 40a		18	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise:	Sunset:
July	10 (Wednesday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
,,	11 (Thursday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
,,	12 (Friday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
,,	13 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
,,	14 (Sunday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
,,	15 (Monday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
,,	16 (Tuesday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last Quarter	1d.	2h.	12.9m.	p.m.
New Moon	8d.	1h.	52.1m.	p.m.
First Quarter	15d.	11h.	54.7m.	a.m.
Full Moon	24d.	9h.	4.8m.	a.m.
Last Quarter	30d.	6h.	43.9m.	p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th July 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.11 in. of rain and overcast skies. Elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature continues in moderate or considerable excess except in the south-western districts; night temperature is also moderately above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Province.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is in considerable excess in the western districts and in slight excess elsewhere; night temperature is above the average at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity continues below normal in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in slight excess in the area of clear skies.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Cloud is heavy in Central India West but elsewhere it has decreased and is now light or moderate. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.36in. of rain and inappreciable showers are also reported from Ratnagiri and Mormugao. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, Belgaum reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is above the average locally in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The break in the monsoon continues over the greater part of the reporting area and weather has been dry except for light local rain in Malabar, th south Konkan and the south Bombay Deccan and a shower at Ambala. A favourable change, however, appears to have begun in the south-east Arabian Sea.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of July, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th July)	91.4	86.6	61	..	..	..
Jask	98.2	84.8	46	..	..	—0.07
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (9th July)	106.5	93.3	97	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.6	88.8	69	..	..	—1.25
Rawalpindi	100.0	86.0	45	..	2.59	—1.85
Lahore	103.8	89.2	66	..	1.83	—1.56
Hissar	106.5	87.1	51	..	0.40	—2.54
Ambala	105.7	80.5	83	0.11	2.22	—1.30
Delhi	104.3	84.0	49	..	2.06	—3.85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	104.6	87.0	51	..	2.44	—3.03
Mainpuri	105.8	82.7	48	..	1.82	—3.32
Jhansi	99.0	82.0	61	..	3.66	—5.02
Cawnpore	100.4	81.9	58	..	4.76	—0.44
Allahabad	98.3	82.2	57	..	8.78	+0.52
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.7	83.4	67	..	0	—0.42
Karachi	87.2	81.0	81	..	0	—1.46
Ajmer	96.4	79.0	62	..	1.83	—2.41
Jalpore	99.5	81.3	55	..	0.52	—4.17
Kotah	97.4	80.6	60	..	5.87	+0.05
Mount Abu	78.5	64.4	91	..	5.92	—5.66
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	93.4	80.3	61	..	0.19	—3.22
Dwarka	86.9	82.5	73	..	0.02	—4.59
Veraval	84.3	81.6	89	..	4.92	+1.01
Rajkot	96.1	72.5	65	..	5.94	—1.61
Bhavnagar Para	97.4	77.8	74	..	2.64	—4.17
Surat	83.9	79.9	71	..	10.64	—3.28
Ahmedabad	94.8	77.0	79	..	1.78	—5.28
Deesa	94.4	79.2	81	..	3.08	—1.58
Neemuch	90.7	75.6	69	..	11.20	+4.95
Indore	89.1	73.4	80	..	5.18	—3.43
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.8	75.9	71	..	8.18	—4.84
Saugor	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hoshangabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khandwa	91.3	75.8	65	..	7.00	—0.83
Akola	90.7	73.7	68	..	5.96	—1.78
Amraoti	88.3	73.8	71	..	9.64	+0.81
Nagpur	93.9	75.6	69	..	14.91	+1.14
Chanda	91.7	76.2	65	..	18.58	+1.85
Raipur	88.7	74.6	80	..	28.32	+16.08
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	80.2	81	..	13.56	—14.66
Ratnagiri	86.1	77.5	77	0.08	26.32	—14.95
Marmugao	86.2	..	89	0.06	24.79	—16.85
Karwar	85.2	74.9	91	0.36	31.83	—20.37
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.5	74.2	60	..	2.02	—4.12
Ahmednagar	90.8	68.7	60	..	1.94	—4.21
Poona	87.4	70.9	73	..	1.43	—5.66
Sholapur	95.9	71.1	62	..	1.04	—5.15
Bijapur	90.2	68.6	73	..	0.68	—3.89
Belgaum	78.9	66.3	90	0.14	6.23	—6.72
Aurangabad	99.9	69.2	69	..	1.79	—5.60
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.1	75.5	62	..	7.09	—1.20
Hyderabad	91.6	75.7	68	..	3.09	—3.25
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.6	76.4	92	0.13	34.02	—16.98
Calicut	85.8	74.4	91	0.16	21.16	—25.80
Cochin	87.1	75.4	81	0.03	18.72	—16.64
Colombo	86.7	79.1	81	0.01	5.14	—4.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.0	80.5	69	..	3.98	—2.33
Bellary	93.1	74.7	62	..	0.25	—2.19
Cuddapah	93.3	80.6	54	..	1.44	—2.87
Madras	99.3	79.9	63	..	2.16	—0.89
Bangalore	85.8	64.8	75	..	1.85	—3.53
Coimbatore	90.8	70.4	80	..	0.13	—2.04
Trichinopoly	92.6	78.3	55	..	1.21	—0.65
Negapatam	93.8	79.3	78	..	1.47	—0.40

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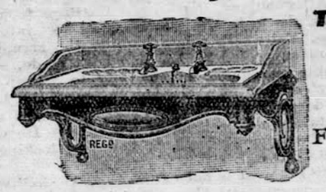

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